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No. 417.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1825.

PRICE 8d.

Bebiem of New Books.

An unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Buy, by Sir Thomas Rome's Welcome. Swo. pp. 200. London 1825. J. Murray. An unsuccessful attempt to reach Repulse. Bay, is a title of ill omen; and, in truth, we never read an account of a more invariably floomy and unlecky voyage than this. En urance and suffering, hopetess struggle and continual peril, mark it from beginning used. It did nothing, it could no nothing; and yet there are portions of its briefitory which raise the character of the British Sesman above the splendours of the most glorious victory, and, if we may judge of the feelings of others b our own, affect the imagination as powerfully as any narrative of far more tragical consequence.

The Griper moved from Deputord on the

The Griper snoved from Depiford on the lith of June last, and was on the 28th of the same month off Caithness, where, owing to the ignorance of the Pilot, she almost miraculously escaped wreck. Taking provisions, sater, &c. on board, and two beautiful panies, she pursued her voyage, accompanied by the Snap with stores; and on the last of August fell in with the first ice.

How this ship came to be employed is extraordinary; for never did there appear to be a vessel worse calculated for the service on which she was engaged than His Majesty's ship Griper. A wretched sailer, lumbered with provisions for two years and a half, only half the size of the Hecha or Fury, a mere tub—she was left by the Snap to prosecute one of the most arduous undertakings which could be assigned to maritime enterprise. Add to this, that from first to last, the weather was tempestuous beyond example; and we may conceive some of the horrors to which our gallant countrymen were continually exposed during this ill-fated expedition. Even so early as August 11th, of Savage Islands, we have the following picture, like a glance of sunbeam in the midst of storm:

"We hing on until afternoon on the 11th, being unwilling to quit our five, which was the largest yet seen, said on which, as the weather was tolerably fine, we were enabled to stretch has for the purpose of drying clothes, &c., which was now very requisite, as from the continual wet weather we had experienced, the saip and every thing within her had become very damp. We also sent our ponies, ducks, seee, and fowls on the ice, which in the fore-noon presented a most nored appearance; the effects shooting looms as they flew past, and the mea annusing themselves with leap-frog and other games, while the ship lay moored with her sails loose in readinges to quit our faming fare ward by the earliest opportunity."

On the following day some Esquimanx

made their appearance, of whom Captain L. relates...

"In balf an hour our visitors amounted to about sixty persons, in eight Kayaks, or men's, and three Comiaks, or women's boats, which latter had stood out to us under one lug-sail composed of the transparent intestines of the As the females approached they shouted with all their might, and we were not so deficient in gallantry as to be silent on such an occasion, for the specimen collectors were happy to observe that our fair visitors wore immense mittens of delicate white hare-skin, trimmed in the palms with the jetty feathers of the breast of the dovekie. The boats being all hauled on the ice—Babel was let loose. On our former voyage being myself a novice in the country, I was not aware, in the excitation of the moment, of the noise we all made; but being now well acquainted with the vociferous people who were visiting us, I quietly witnessed the present interview, and am convinced that it is not possible to give any idea of the raving and screaming which prevailed for a couple of hours. Some of the natives, however, were not so violently overpowered by their joyous sen-sations, as to forget that they came to improve their fortunes; and one most expert fellow succeeded pretty well in picking pockets, an oc-cupation from which frequent detection did not discourage him. Amongst other things he robbed me of my handkerchief, and was particularly amused when I discovered his roguery, for which I thought a box on the ear would have acted as a warning, but I afterwards found that he had crept on board, and was carrying off a bag of seamen's clothes; a grand prize, for the retention of which he made a most vio-lent stand, until I succeeded in tumbling him over the side. The generality of the others behaved pretty well, and traded fairly, each woman producing her stores from a neat little skin bag, which was distinguished by our men by the name of a 'ridicule,' than which I con ceive it to be a far more respectable appendage. Our visitors did not possess many curiosities, and were certainly not so rich as we had found them on our former voyage, the chief articles in which they bartered being their weapons and clothes; and, I bla h while I relate it, two of the fair sex actually disposed of their nether garments, a piece of indecorum I had never before witnessed. A few seal, deer, and hare skins, with those also of young dogs, mice, and birds, were the other articles of commerce; and a very few ivory toys, with sea horse teeth of a small size, completed the assortment. In a 'ridicule,' with some of these articles, we found 'ridicule,' with some of these articles, we found a piece of very pure plumbago, of the size of a walaut; and with the toys was one of a description. I had not before seen. It was a large heavy piece of ivory, in which many holes were drilled at regular intervals, but leading in different directions. A smill pgg is attacked to this heavy though the same con istain throw. this by a string, and the game con ists in throwing up the ivory block, and receiving it on the pin, in much the same manner as our game of cup and ball. A new variety of comb was also purchased, and I procured a misror, composed

of a broad plate of black mics, so fitted into a leathern case, as to be seen on either side. Our trading had continued some time before we discovered four small pappies in the women's boats, and they were, of course, immediately purchased as an inciplent team for future operations.

"The acquisition of these little animals reminded us of our own livestock on hoard, and the pigs and ponies were accordingly exhibited to a few natives, who were called on deck for the occasion; but they drew back from the little horses with evident signs of fear, while the squeaking of the pigs, in their struggles to escape from those who held them, added not a little to the amprise of the moment. A safe retreat for a few yards, however, re-assured our visitors, when a loud laugh and shout announced their satisfaction at having seen two new species of Tooktoo (rein deer)."

Struggling onwards against a thousand appalling difficulties, a party, about the 28th, landed on the coast, supposed to be "Carey's Swan's Nest" of Button: where "several storehouses and two winter-huts were seen on the

beach, but no antives appeared."

A more extended examination shown the travellers the remains of many habitations, &c.; and the following affecting incident, among others, is recorded:

"At a short distance from the ahore, on one of the shingle ridges which intersected the swamps, I found a flint knife lying near a small pile of stones, under which was another knife, an arrow, a dark flint for making cutting-instruments, and two little hits of decayed wood, one of which was modelled like a cance. Close to this was a larger mound, which contained a dead person, sewed up in a skin, and apparently long bursed. The hody was ao coiled up, a custom with some of the tribes of Esquimaux, that it night be taken for a pigony, being only two feet four in length. This may account for the otherwise extraordinary account given by Luke Fox, of his having found hodies in the islands in the 'Welcome' which were only four feet long.

"Near the large grave was a third pile of stones, covering the body of a child, which was coiled up in the same manner. A snow buntin had found its way through the loose stones which composed this little tomb, and its aow forsaken, neatly beilt nest, was found placed on the neck of the child. As the snow buntin has all the domestic virtues of our English red-breast, it has always been considered by us as the robin of these dreary wilds; and its lively chirp and fearless confidence have rendered it respected by the most hungry sportsman. I could not on this oceasion view its little nest, placed on the breast of infancy, without wishing that I possessed the power of poetically expressing the feelings it

In the latitude in which the Oriper now was, even, the best compasses, and those most scientifically preserved and corrected, became uscless; and on the let of September,

the water shoaling rapidly and dangerously, in jest clothing, to enable them to sup the midst of a severe gale haptade taysur to old the midst of a severe gale haptade taysur to old the hands up, but having shortly deepend to twenty seven blut having shortly deepend to twenty seven.

and twenty-five, again sent them below. --right away, but had then only ten; when being unable to see far around as and observing from the whiteness of the water that we were on a bank, I rounded to at seven A. M., and tried to bring up with the starboard anchor, and seventy fathoms chain the stiff breeze and heavy sea caused this to part in half an hour, and we again made sail to the north eastward; but finding we came suddenly to seven fathoms, and that the ship could not possibly work out again, as she would not face the sea or keep steerage way on her, I most reluctantly brought her up with three bowers and a stream in succession, yet not before we had shouled to five and a half. This was between eight and nine A. M. The ship pitching hows under, and a tremendous sea running. At noon the star-board bower auchor parted, but the others

"As there was every reason to fear the falltwelve to fifteen feet on this coast, and in that case the total destruction of the ship, I crused the long-boat to be heisted out, and with the four smaller ones, to be stored to a certain extent with arms and provisions. The officers drew lots for their respective boats, and the ship's company were stationed to them. The long-boat having been filled full of stores which could not be put below, it became requisite to throw them overboard, as there was no room for them on our very small and crowded decks, over which heavy sons were constantly sweep-ing. In making these preparations for taking to the boats, it was evident to all, that the longboat was the only one that had the slightest chance of living under the lee of the ship, should she be wrecked, but every officer and man drew his lot with the greatest composure, although two of our boats would have been swamped the instant they were lowered. Yet such was the noble feeling of those around me, that it was evident that had I ordered the boats in question to be mauned, their crews would have entered them without a murnur. In the afternoon, on the weather clearing a little, we discovered a low beach all around astern of us, on which the surf was running to an awful height, and it appeared evident that no human powers could save us. At three P. M. the tide had fallen to 22 feet (only six more than we drew) and the ship having been lifted by a tremendous sea, struck with great violence the conceived was the forerunner of her total wreck, and we stood in readiness to take the boats and endeavour to hang under her lee. She continued to strike with sufficient force to have burst any less-fortified vessel, at intervals of a few minutes, whenever an unusually heavy sea passed us. And, as the water was so shallow, these might almost be called breakers rather than waves, for each in passing burst with great force over our goingways, and as every sea topped, our decks were continually, and frequently deeply, floaded. All hands took a little refreshment, for some had scarcely been below for twenty-four hours, and I had not been in bec for three nights. Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected, and un order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warm-

ing as possible. Every man, therefore, brought a bag on deck and dressed himself, and in the as athletic forms which stood exposed before long as pos me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them for the purposes of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for their excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should, in all probability, soon appear before our Maker, to enter His presence as men resigned to their fate. We then all sat down in groups, and, sheltered from the wash of the sea by whatever we could find, many of us endeavour-ed to obtain a little sleep. Never, perhaps, was sed a finer scene than on the deck of my little ship, when all hope of life had left us. Noble as the character of the British sailor is ways allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it to be possible, that amongst forty-one persons not one repining word should been uttered. The officers sat about wherever they could find shelter from the sea, and the men lay down conversing with each other with the most perfect calmness. Each was at peace with his neighbour and all the world, and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was then shewn to the will of the Almighty, was the means of obtaining his mercy. At about 6 P. M. the rudder, which had already received some very heavy blows, rose, and broke up the after-lockers, and this was the last severe shock which the ship received. We found by the well that she made no water, and by dark she struck no more. God was merciful to us, and the tide, almost mireculously, fell no lower. At dark, heavy rain fell, but was borne with nationed for it heat down the cale and with patience, for it beat down the gale, and brought with it a light air from the northward At nine P. M. the water had deepened to five fathoms. The ship kept off the ground all night, and our exhausted crew obtained some broken

This noble and pathetic situation is described atill more at length; but we must omit the details, and only notice that the vessel escaped with the loss of the hower anchor, and Capt. L. named the scene of their trial the "Bay of God's Mercy." Upon this spot, Capt. L. ob-

"It will be seen by the reduced chart, that the land of the Bay of God's Mercy, lies immediately in the centre of the Welcome, which is in consequence, considerably and most dangeronely parrowed by it. Hence it is evident that although Southampton Island is laid down with a continuous outline, it has in fact never been seen, except at its southern extreme. This but too clearly established fact could not fail to cause me great anxiety, and we were only en-abled to run during the day-light, and not even then if the weather proved thick, for our compasses being of no use, we were helpless when the sun was clouded. In addition to this, we had been convinced by experience that the ship would never work off a lee above, and our leads were in consequence kept going night and day, to the great fatigue of the men; who, however, were uncomplaining, as they were aware that by this alone we could obtain timely notice of an approach to land, and be enabled to keep the ship distant from k."

But they only avoided one risk to run into another, and hardship after hardship was their unchangeable lot.

" The gale continued all the 4th, and as our only half a ton remaining in the ship I awai diem, only half a ton remaining in the ship I awo decided on killing our twollittle punion for their did hay had all been thrown overboard to clear the '' decks on the asta and their constant exposure (vast to the wash of the sea over the forecastley on year which it was requisite in bad weather to historings pend them in slings, was reducing them weres bus fast. They were accordingly shot, to the infi nite regret of all hands, as they were very greatstann favourites mil t hat

Yery heavy seas over all, but were now isover all, accustomed to this, that it did not distress boningor for to have

"The nights had now become very long and bloow dark, and the lateness of the Meason with Jnow our slow progress, gave me great anxiety formatique the ship, situated as she was in a marrow chan? nel of the most uncertain description, and con- of stantly exposed to the severity of equitoes desir tial gales. I wished to have found some allebantism tered anchorage in which to water, and at they sid same time to examine our rudder, which was nexul evidently loosened by the blows it had received; doidw but the whole coast hitherto seen, hadoner aight ai ther an inlet, nor a single protected indeduati but

On the 7th "The wind blew with such viosim ad lence as to cover the sea with one continued A foam, but we succeeded in mearing the land, and and, having at four P. M. previously furled aitiq bad the sails, brought up with two bower ambior paired and seventy fathoms chain, in fifteen fathoms; shill at four miles from the land, loft which the bloom es from the land, loff which the bloow heavy gale blew down to use Nowit was wie seb of felt the happiness of being quietly at anchorait does the ship's company had been easting the deep soord sea lead every hour in deep water, and in shoul; awoh every quarter, for six days and nights, which soul kept them constantly wet at a temperature and salt rarely above the freezing point; yet by this grada labour alone had I been able to keep the ship and a safety during the last week of heavy gales. Anysh gai the evening I spliced the main brace, and ismed A an extra pint of water; and the singing andusitraq merriment which prevailed between decks prison plainly evinced the value my people placed on rodio an evening of rest."

On the 12th, " At midnight its was shown you water, eight fathoms and a half, shewing wrise , orons and fall of thirty feet. The night was piercingly sools cold, and the sea continued to wash forevand semig aft the decks, while constant snow fellis Avthe tilling lower deck was affoat, our people and all their end I hammocks thoroughly soaked, no rest could be under runner, can

"Never shall I forget the dreariness of this laist most anxious night. Dur ship pitched ut such in a rate, that it was not possible to stand even of the trenders. below, while on deck we were unable to move shoot without holding by ropes which were, stretched did not from side to side. The drift move flow in such a sent sharp heavy flakes, that we could not dook to? windward, and it froze on deck to above a foot sound in depth. The sea made incessant breadless to ap-quite fore and aft the shipp and the temperary nellar warmth it gave whild it washed over uso wash ow it most painfully checked by its almost mimelial maga ately freezing on our clothes. To these discom 1901 of forts were added the horrible uncertainty as no bestore whether the cables would hold until day-light, relawd and the conviction also that if they failed us, we bure should instantly be dashed to pieces; the winds had blowing directly to the quarter in which wow! 108 knew the shore must lie Again abound these stom continue to hold us, we feared by the ships od ni complaining so much forward, that the mittaves at

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" We allilay down at times during the night, for to have remained constantly on deck wouldhave quite overpowered as; I constantly west up; and aball never forget the desolate picture which was always be fore me.

"The hurricane blew with such violence as to he perfectly deafening; and the heavy wash of the sea made it shiftenit to reach the mainmast, where the officer of the watch and his people sat shivering, completely cased in frozen snow dunder it small tarpaulin, before which topes were stretched to preserve them in their places. I never beheld a darker night, and its gloom was increased by the rays of a small horn lantern which was suspended from the misels stay to shew where the people sat.

"At dawn on the 13th, thirty minutes after four, and we found that the best bower cable had parted, and an the gale now blew with terrific widence, from the north, there was little manen to expect that the other anchors would hold long, and if they did, we pitched so deeply, and lifted so great a body of water each time, that it was feared the windless and forecastle would be torn up, or she must go down at her anchors; although the ports were knocked out, and a considerable portion of the bulwark cut away, she could scarcely discharge one sea before shipping another, and the decks were frequently flooded to an alarm-

ing depth. sels y want in deep doubts on this particular account were at an end, for, having received two overwhelming seas, both the other cables went at the same moment, and we were left helpless, without anchors, or any means of saving ourselves, should the shore, answe shads every reason to expect, be close asternars And here again I had the happiness of witnessing the same general tranquility at was shown on the 1st of September. There was no outcry that the cables were gone, but my friend Mr. Manico, with Mr. Carr the gunar, came aft as soon as they recovered their less, and in the lowest whisper, informed me that the cables and all parted. The ship, in trading to the wind, lay quite down on her broadists, and as it then become evident that nothing held her, and that she was quite help-less, each man instructively took his station, less, each mandistinctively took his station, while the mannen at the cleady, having secured themselves as well can who in their power, repeated their soundings; on which our preservation depended, with its much composure as if we had been entering a friendly port. Here again that Almighty Power, which had before so negatifully invested in a distantal up his so mercifully preserved us, granted us his protection, for it so happened that it was slack-water when we parted, the wind had come roud to M.N.W. (along the land,) and our head fell of to north-east, or sea-ward; we set two tymits, for the ship would bear no more, and even with that lay her lee gunwale in the same. In a quarter of an hour we were in screens atthem. Still expecting every mount to strike, from having no idea where

with had nachored in ordered the few reiniming example of navid character, and by calculated and course of the provisions received from the torstand among the most touching explicated to sand, to be hove overboard, for being stawed connected with the Northern Expedition, and and round the capacita and bake the mixed mast.

1 feared their fetching way should be taken the ground of the ground. At eight the fore tryall gain. I feared their fetching way should we take the ground. At eight the fore tryall gaff went in the slings, but we were unable to lower it, on account of the amazing force of the wind, and every rope being encrusted with a thick coaling of ice. The decks were now so deeply covered with frozen snow and freezing sea-water, that it was scarcely possible, while we lay over so much, to stand on them; and all hands being wet and half frozen, without having had any refreshment for so many hours, our situation was rendered miserable in the extreme." "

Poor fellows! The mortification of enduring all this to no purpose must have been a cruel aggravation of their sufferings. They were compelled to seek for safety by a pre carious effort to retrace their way towards the South. After reciting all their sorrows and losses, the gallant Commander says-

" I bore up, after having informed all hands of my plans; and thus were all our present hopes of discovery and reputation completely overthrown; our past difficulties of no avail, and our only consolation, that to the latest moment overy exertion had been made for the performance of the service on which we had been sent. Individually, I felt most painfully the situation in which I was placed, in a ship but ill adapted, in her present over-loaded state, to navigate in these or any other seas, and my only support was in the lope that the strictest investigation might be made into the conduct of myself and those under my command, and that the Lords of the Admiralty would again furnish me forth, and allow me an opportunity of shewing, that the failure of this expedition was not to be attributed to any want of zeal on my part, or of support from my most valuable officers and men.

Even in crossing the Atlantic on their return home, they encountered a hurricane which lasted twelve days, and threatened them every hoar with destruction; but happily they reached their native shores at last, covered with as much real honour as if they had gained they Pole or suited through Behring's Straits.

The severity of the season throughout was indeed unprecedented in the remembrance of the oldest seamen. We rejoice, however, to find it stated that better hopes were entertained of Capt. Parry's success, from the latest accounts of him where seen by whalers. Capt. L. concludes his interesting narrative in these words:

" Thus ends the journal of our unsuccessful expedition. Before I take leave of my readers, I hope I may be allowed to make a few observations respecting my stipmates, seamen as well as officers; whose conduct on all occasions was such as to entitle them to the warmest praise I can bestow. I may with truth assert, that there never was a happier little community than that assembled on board the Griper. Each succeeding day, and each escape from difficulties, seemed to bind us more strongly together; and 4 am proud to say, that during the whole of our voyage, neither punishment, complaint, nor even a dis-

pute of any kind, occurred amongst us." In a light volume of and life it adds little to our stores of science, it certainly affords a proud

being hughle to see farmingathal sadold observ- the

AMED the thousand and one volumes that com on forth without one recommendation, save the courage they display in venturing—which courage, we suppose is like charity, to cover a multitude of sins—it is really quite reviving to meet with one, of which our conscience will let us say something civil. There is taste, ta-leut, and feeling in these poems; a garden, often unweeded, here and there injudiciously laid out, but still well situated, and with both flowers and fruit. The following passage is pretty and fanciful:

That Ocean's bed is but a hidden realm Which fairies sport in, and that mirthful revels Prevail beneath the water, whilst its face mod beand Is one wide scene of terror? Sleep they so-

in shells gay, painted shells, while dolphins witch which would be shell with a will will be said, that will be said, that will be said, that will be said. As a young Pairy and his bride repos'db lates and pract Upon the pearl-deck'd bottom of the sea, mod-mud on From out the sand a small, still current rose And bore them to the shore :—they waken'd then,
To look upon'a new and unknown world,
[fair
(More beauteous than their own) which seem'd so That they did dwell therein, and soon each

Deep cave and valley felt their bosoms pressed words
By tiny feet at midnight, and the Earth 100. on avoid
Vied with old Ocean in its fairy realms of disider 1000.

Masso. Oh Poesy! thou art a dangerous gift; Making the soul of thy possessor and we it should not only with dreams—sweet dreams, which, when see or it had to they vanish and to they vanish and they will be seen they wi

And make what's real hardly to be borne. Prime it can Tasso. Nay, may sweet Spirit! they are all did modifie Painting is Poetry strick mute, and dust'd all bequies a Upon the ready canvass, to delight! below all they do The eyes of men. The ear doth Music fill a care it had With strains of wondrous melody, and makes older of our bosoms seem ethereal. Both of these columns and Take birth from Poesy, which is the source . nooned. Of each high feeling; bids deep passion rise, 212 7002th Or lulls it into tears; sleeks all around 2 and dold we With its rare magic;—from each little flower a thighed at catches eloquence; each blasted tree a those services of the state tree a those services of the state tree at the services of Display a volume to its searching eyes, it was subbound Praught with a multitude of scenes and sounds at plot a That speak sublimity—whether the Moon Walk thro' the grandeur of a clouded Heaven, As might a fair girl in a wilderness;
Whether she roll unclouded, with the stars of leadings Companions of her journey; or the Sun
Burn in his glory there; or skies and seas and the will
Be calm, or ruffled by the Tempest's breath.
Yes, Spirit! Painting, Poetry, and sound in higher seasons.

Of Music's various notes, are all divine 200 101 202211 cal subjects; their poetry is a model by itself, bagget and their interest is exhausted; and we think through he has cough of imagination to discover and exchange mine, and live upon its resources, and more discover and and to mine, and live upon its resources, and more discover and and an analysis of the more discover and an analysis of the live analysis of the live and an analysis of the live analysis of the live analysis of the live analysis of the live and an analysis of the live analysis

New Landlord's Tales, or Jedediah in the South. 2 vols. London, 1825. Honkham.

Neven was the taste for actual life sent to the table of literature more decided than it is

inow... It is neally quite a confortable reflection to thinks do not have good, account the policies fancies, and disagreembles of our acquaintance may be surred a served up with a little planary that will not make a recy, tolerable dish. The writers of these false has understelly aketched from models, and sketched with a truth and rivacity which make these little rolumes a very favourable, apeciated of the class to which they belong. "Just in Time" has much interest of story to recommend it. Those turning on supernatural horrors, particularly that of 'Friar Robert's Walk," are very well told. But the Tale culed "Constancy in the Ninetenth Century," we consider as the best, and though extract does not do it justice, we cannot resist the temptation of a few passages, just to shew how nairely and pleasantly the author "catches the manners living as they rise."

Mr. George Jeffery Trecothick, an egotistic, selfish, and petulant fellow, fond of every person and thing only as they happen to be parts and pertilents to his own enjoyatents; returns from a tour to marry a pretty gith, Miss. Caroline Cooksiey, to whom he has a contraction."

For the last three weeks she had pretty constantly occupied the thoughts of Mr. George. constantly occupied the abugnes of the very fire of the case before. He barely remained, therefore, as long as was decent with his own father; and, eager to embrace her whom of all homan kind he now admired the most, loved the most, and '(for the proofs the bad given of good taste) respected the most; he hurried over to 8t Mary Ottley, for such was the mane of Mry Cooksley's seat. Overflowing with affability, he made low bows to all the hisources who pulled off their hats to him, on his way i the militaried those of the servants of this way i the militaried those who he knew, by their ministrate subject again those whom he did not know ; he grasped Mr. Cookshey's hands as not know; he grasped Mr. Gocksley's hands as if the norst weaks to jet them go again; he and attach Mrs Coasley; hooked, eagerly round the room for Caroline; hand perceiving that she was absent his countenance fell. He expressed his loopes that she might be in good health, but in surch a tone, as made it doubtful whether he was meany about her, oc hart at any thing that had happened to hinself. Mrs. Cooksley began to talk of his trip to the continent. She was not a well educated woman, and said Genos for Genera, every time. But he never found her out, or never listened to her; and, if he had been old ged to speak in his turn, it seemed likely that his very first reply would have apprized them of the alteration in his feelings since he came into the house; when the lovely Caroline appeared, and set all right in an instant.

" I am so delighted to see you, George! said she, holding out her hand, and her eyes sufficiently proclaiming that she had spoken the truth and I beard that you were to be at Wrexington to day 5 but never supposed Mrs. Trecuthick would let you leave him at him. I received would let you leave him so soon, whatever might be your own inclines they a and, do you how you had been to minute, our more those there is no some they are there is not the sound of the line was that you were count come, however they and how however however they are supported they are however to satisfy the applicate they are however to satisfy the application of the line is a fail to satisfy the satisfy they are soon of the line in the satisfy they are soon of the line in the satisfy the

fanas igalti was concreted a sent ni llegnid and shouly cri you grations and sirered-and mapping at gart year is your suiten.

looking family, upon her, and at that moment actually fancying that he had given up his experition solar on her account on the condition solar on her account on the condition and when I would here from your mach having to look forward to mostles, if not years, of continued separation I. Caroline, my awastest Caroline, have made the experiment, and it will not do a All the secuery of Switzerland, all the agreemens of Faris (and nobody, let me tell you, could more thoroughly have enjoyed them than myself, had not something been wanting,) failed to withdraw my mind from the only subject which ever does, or can steadily fix it. Analog speed yee appearance in this place; when ject which ever does, or can steamly and the Aus-my, speedy ge appearance in this place; when I bud, surposed to travel over half Europe, must, one would think, convince you that I was not happy.' All the while he spoke, he still consinued to hold Miss Cooksley's hand within his; and at the conclusion, he looked full in her face. The tenderest glances were exchanged between them; and, with a nulle of the most entire and universal satisfaction, she sat down by him upon the sufa, resting her head against his

no man existing would be so ready spilouda encountromental bias obgainment of the dominea distinct of gnishments is the bayei as the young couple tot and since Mr. George Trenothick is come back, and has given up all these pleasures and fine sights, for the sake of his country neighbours-we must see what we can do to repay him folasi obser

"The best thing we can do, said old Cooksley, will be to take ourselves off; and leave him and the girl together. I don't appear pose he came posting home for my sake; nor for yours neither. Mrs. Cooksley; ha, ha, ha, ha! Your talking of repaying him puts me in mind of old Sam Twaddleton, when he took it into his head that Kitty Grudwell had followed him to Buxton... Did you ever hear that story, George? I wish I could tell it as well as Frank Kidderly, Noufve met old Twaddleton-you must have heard of him at least? Fancied he'd a taste for pictures, you know; and had a way of standing on one leg, like an

and an any or standing and an advantage of the state of the state of that you had proposed our derving Caroline and Mr. Trecothick by themselves?

burry ? I haven't five more words to say and "Then you may say those at dinner time; for Mr. George, I trust, will pass the evening

of Aye, Aye, replied the father to favor all your own way; it wouldn't be you clea.
Away with you wait in beat be long behind;
but by dispersing of know as well as any
thing, of chall have forgot all about the

matter from tangeng of T. Alon convey our models of tastes, the tongues of Miss Cooksley and Mr. Goorge Jaffery Tracothickshid been going before the elder pair quitted the room, they ran on aitermuria with, tenfold velocity; and, though we may hope that they chave since experienced more rational moments, it may be doubted whether they were, in the whole course of their lives, a new angle such unmingled gratifications as passed, for statient flowy doctower this juncture and that time when they went up to dress for filliance, as all your man noon statients of the continuous period to the man and the course of the most statients which is particularly period to the most statients of the course of t ran on atterwards with tenfold velocity; and

saurances of cieron) fenduess as years quie affective, and sature, and sature, which cannot be possible on the mouth and warm from the bendue a stam the mouth and the property of the sature to go on long at that full stretch of the habitage of the sature to any i and we feel ourselves, obliged to admit pot without sorrow and shaust the grant pot their man the sature at all, the che commenced on the sature the gentleman. From talking of their mutual virtues, feeling hearts, and weaknesses, which according to them) were note any other they cause—at least Mr. George Jeffers of they cause—at least Mr. George Jeffers of they cause—at least Mr. George Jeffers of the cothick cause—to remarks, which thought

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they came—at least Mr. George Jeffers, The cothick came, to remarks, which though still highly complimentary, were more personal than ever.

"As I have been sincere in many points, Caroline, said he, I mean to be sp in all, and shall tell you freely, therefore, that in countenance you are greatly—ery greatly improved. In common with all who eyer say you, he added, laughing, I always though you pretty; but you have now an expression of much above mere prettiness, as the buce of a landscape are superior to the glare of a guid painted window.

panted window.

"I know nothing about all that Friedles
Miss Cookstey; but I am glad; you think in
Joy, my dear George, is an effective brightener
of the countenance.

of the countenance. We see the countenance of the present her hand tenderly which of some time before its special and their observed. You are not likely of support, taken the compliment; for I have but had becovered of a tedious county which planed of the counter of a tedious county which planed with the counter of a tedious counter.

look hideous.

What signifies beauty of prainting in a man? said Caroline. Her rover made is fish and seen any body cutting core.

What does it signify how a man looks by

to me. But there are many men, I can perfure mise you, who might not exactly selish that doctrine. Heigho I people, shoth make and fel-male, think a great deal more of themad so this

of any body clse. However, if I wai to die here, I suppose tis pretty well dime to go and Caroline, granding ym lo berit noz er bi'' cad y said Caroline, playfully, expecting a playful

said Caroline, playfully, expecting a playful answer in return.

"But he gravely replied. Heaven forout, only, as the wind smothered me, with days, on my ride here, noless I put myself into some of der, I shan the fit to be seen and the grave them, an excellent may good dinner; and Genrge Jeffery Treentinck ate of every fifth but one, which, we believe you've to be after taking two or three glasses of wine the highly pressed the Grave, he began to hold forth about his travels; that is to say, about what he had a most particularly began to hold forth about his travels; that is to say, about what he shad midd pardicularly attended to in his travels! and he cipatilized so learnedly upon Fricandedux at just, Pricandedux at just, Pricandedux at just, Pricandedux at just, Pricandedux at la Chimpiague, Pricandedux at just, Pricandedux at la Chimpiague, Pricandedux at Just, Pricandedux at la Chimpiague, Pricandedux at the state of the sta many years.

"Engantery the property and antitude the same a chine the restrict that every and antitude and the make a chine the restrict of the same a chine the restrict of the same as a chine that the same as a chine with the same a cattley he gave great credit indeed ! for he has settled in his own mind, that having ta-les he requisite pains to find out what would hader her greeable in society—she had, most had been body might do if they chose; and wife every body might do if they chose; and wife every body ought to do;—but that the creat mass of mankind were thinking only of the holds. Angel anios

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from high the evening, Mrs. Cooksley resumed her former judicious strain of conversation; and The the evening, Mra. Cooksley resumed her former judicious strain of conversation; and Mr. G. J. Trecothick decided (there could not, by the law of the l

was accordingly produced; and, atta was your a devilab good story about that very bass, Mr. Treathick sak down to perform. How he got through with it, we cannot undertake to say; Mrs. Cooksley, most certainly, was incapable of judging whether he played well or ill; but she saw by his face when she ought to admire

and An George had arranged things, however, for his esturn home that night, and he never likely be put dut of his way, the dismal mo-Howevelovers and testing

has Can it be half-past ten already?' said

Nay my dear, cried her mother, 'you hardly spoken to his own son rectifict. Twas rastly kind in you, to be sure, Mr. George, to the word were first day of all things in the word. But you make Caroline happy; and, Heaven knows, you be succeeded. Se was more truly overloyed to see you, than the wide course of my file.

is as wests course of my tire.

"The could be so yety much delighted to

the sould be

of in the meant processor and paint sink carolines. And point sink carolines. And you had as good county and paint block are such as pood found to the process thousand the carolines. And as pood of the process thousand the carolines.

indialitic doubted have, my dear, replied her motherisch phin, mindecht - of all imaginable blags them, surpersbatever elsessole might

In Toling fairly and of the Tolen's will apply one passed actually toneyong birow solved aging solved to the control of the co

self fortunite in laving found you so happy mei that your spirits must almost have affected your judgment! "otherwise," you surely crolled not affirm that my countenance hever warled. "I know it is not a handsome one; Firm a very ill-looking fellow, I know that well enough but if my face has any thing, it has some variety of expression."

Well, never mind, said she; I dare any I was mistaken; but, at any rate, features and looks are not of the least importance in

" Mr. G. J. Trecothick's ride home was not altogether so pleasant (independently of the

question, said he to himself, whether am entirely possessed of Grotine's heart of know myself thoroughly; I am confident, that no man existing would be so ready to give up every impost wish of his soul to the girl for whom he had an affection. But, at the same time, my feelings are peculiar in some points; land if t thought that she did not love me as well as I love her, I should be the most miserable wretch upon earth.

The hero is made jealous and miserable by flirtation between his intended and an Irish Lord Kitholiops, "who was by no means a greater coxcomb than many of his own age; nor did we ever hear of more than two very presumptuous conclusions, into which his va-nity had led him. The one was, a notion that every man whom he met in company thought him witty and spreadle; and the other, that every woman who saw him fell in love with

But worse remained behind, what it was we will not tell; but refer rouders to these two very uguecable volumetat a bad below?

Histoire de la Revolution de 1688, &c.

History of the Revolution of 1686 in England.

By P. A. J. Marare, Inspector General of Studies. 3 wols, 800. Paris 1825.

The great Revolution of 1688; the most important event in the history of the British empire, has never yet been treated with that care and attention which the subject demanded.

The while hope was disappointed in its revolutions. The public hope was disappointed in its expectations from a man fally able to do justice to it: Mr. Fox wanted industry commensurate with his talents, to perforn the task; and the personal memoirs of James mil though they throw con-siderable light on several subjects, are no be taken con grano sails. The present work, how-ever, affords some striking instances derived from original sources, and which are new to the literary world still pair rail some that which the beauty is a Manuel last extended the that with

considerable ability: he has carefully consulted all the known authorities, and cited them with much impartiality; and he has been fortunate enough to discover some very important papers in the suchives of the casts of StyleGermann, the residence of dismass unjoint by throw a new light upon many facts, "and display;" he the moist unequivious dismasser; the exceleration of a dismasser; and this adverse, such important discret panelists between the unmoires of a dismassing tended for the optible type had the twee private and the thing the way in warries and the preserve and terms behind that the second of the preserve and terms behind that the second of the preserve and terms behind that the propagation of the preserve and terms behind the man the propagation of the preserve and terms behind the propagation of the preserve and terms behind the propagation of the propagation of the propagation of the preserve and terms behind the propagation of the

polasive idatomy the order viermal portion of our columbs to review of the important book, we will properly said the resease of the analysis and most compared for any work extent of the analysis. The review has been and the relative of the review had a suffer the relative of the relati

The first note relates to the declaration of Bossiet, in reply to the declaration of Bossiet, in reply to the declaration addressed to him by James, whether he could conceintiously capage, or rather whether he was bound by his declaration already made, to protect and declaration already made, to protect and declaration aready made, to protect and declaration aready made, to protect and declaration aready made, the protect and declaration area of the second of it will be recollected, was the result of a treaty entered into by several noblemen with James, at St. Germains: they stipulated for eight ar-

1. That the charters of the cities and towns should be preserved as in the reign of King Charles,

Charles.

That the tor act should amoust until Parliament should otherwise determine.

That Ireland should be governed on the same footing as under Charles II.

That the King should confirm what had been done by parliament, during his absence, touching law suits and the affairs of private touching law suits and the affairs of private

Individuals.

5. That he should grant a general pardon, save to those who should oppose his acturn.

6. That the King of France should engage to withdraw his troops immediately after the re-establishment of his Majesty.

establishment of his Majestyn, have a soon side of the control of

charged with his Majesty's expenses in France-charged with his Majesty's expenses in France-The King ratified all these articles the 12th of January 1693, by the advice of Liouis, act, and Colbert, and sent-his proclamation accord-ingly to Lord Middleton, subo (published the the London the 17th of April following a world Jon

The lak was searcely dry when James me-ditated the infraction of: the treaty laids he proposed to four English Catholic priests three cases of conscience. In successful and a

1. Whether he could declare and promise to protect and maintain the Church of England as established by law, and offt up vacant bastops ricks by Protestants.

ricks by Presentants 11. 12. Whether he could declare on his royal word, that he would protect and declare the English church as by law established, and guarantee it in the possession of all its privileges. A Whether the King could promise to give his assent to all the laws which might be proposed for the greater accurity of the Church, of England.

"James, encouraged by their opinion, flattered himself that French theologiams would give the same decision, and that this would be a sanction same decision, and that this would be a sanction for him in the eyes of Loris xxy fair his base felt for requisite to stay some such authority in his favour, as the French King had only promised his stablehade on the condition that be, sames should subscribe he just and caseonable terms capable of rendering his authority stable; and conciliating it with he just printing as and liberties of Great British he pust printing as and liberties of Great British and printing as and liberties of Great British and printing as and liberties of Great British and printing as and liberties in the printing as and liberties in the safety has nothing more at heart than the good and advantage of the Catholic religion. .frox

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di an ind exercise of it cannot be re-established in Engin the execute, of a composite re-estamined in Angsoron land, save sin, re-waving from the people, the
half nampression that, the hine, is received to make
ad not, triumph, and give the principal offices to
to shathors who profess it, he ought to dissuade his
Majesty from saying or doing any thing which
may authorise or augment this fear; the more is it ought to suffice to good Catholics to worship God in peace, and preserve their pro-perty in fulfilling their duties, without seeking for offices or dignitles which are not necessary to their salvation.

died James therefore subscribed the proclamastill anxious to justify to himself his menta reservation, he communicated the case of conscience to Bossuet, as, if Bossuet decided like the English priests, his treachery would acquire a high sanction, which he hoped would excuse him in the eyes of Louis XIV. from whom he confolled the single and the single state of the conscience of the single state of the single sta carefully concealed his sinister projects, and in particular that of getting the Prince of Orange

assassinated, as we shall see in the sequel.

Rossuet's opinion does honour to him; and
the reprinting it at this moment may offer a salutary lesson to those who are so ardently endeavouring to disturb the public peace in

"The declaration demanded from the King of England in favour of his Protestant subjects,

consists principally in two points—
The first is, that his Majesty promises to protect and defend the Church of England as do has it is at present by law established; and that he will secure to its members all their churches, universities, colleges and schools, with their

universatics, colleges and schools, with their immunities, rights, and privileges.

"The second, that his said Majesty promises also, that he will not violate the test oath, nor suffer it to be dispensed with.

have replied, and I reply, that his Majesty may give these two articles without difficulty. culty

on be And to understand the reason of this answer, it is only necessary to fix the true sense of the

it is only necessary on the true sense of and two articles in question.

The first consists of two parts: the one to protect and defend the English church as by law established; which simply means to leave these laws in vigour, and asking to execute them ac-cording to their form and tenor.

The conscience of the King of England is not wounded by this part of his declaration, because the protection and defence of the Protestant church, which he promises in it, only regards the exterior, and only obliges his Majesty to leave this pretended church in the exterior state in which he finds it, without

the exterior state in which he finds it, without troubling or permitting any one to trouble it. To decide this question on principles, we must make a grand distinction between the protection one may give to a church by ad-hering to the bad principles it professes, and that given to it ostensibly to preserve public tranquillity.

tranquillity.

The first kind of protection is bad, because it springs from a bad principle—the adherence to what is false; but the second is very good, because it has for its principle the love of peace, and for object a thing good and necessary, which is public tranquillity.

Those who treat with the King on this occasion, do not ask his approbation of the Protestant religion, because, on the contrary, they suppose him to be a Catholic, and treat with him as such. They, therefore, merely ask a royal protection, that is, an ostensible protection, such as it is proper for a King to give who has no power over consciences; and give who has no power over consciences; and

all agree that such protection is licit and

The Kings of France have given, by the Edict of Naptes, a kind of protection to the reformed, in shielding them from the insults of those who would trouble them in the exercise of their religion, and in granting them privileges in which he orders his officers to maintain them. It never was thought that the conscience of the monarch was interested in those concessions, insamuch as they ed in those concessions, inasmuch as they were judged necessary for public tranquillity, because it was that tranquillity, and not the pretended reformed religion, which was the motive. The same may be said of the King of England; and if he grant greater advan-tages to his Protestent subjects, it is because the state in which they are in his king-doms, and the motive of public repose, re-

Hence those who find fault with this part of the article, only find fault with it because they pretend that it contains a tacit promise to execute the penal laws made by the Parliaments against the Catholics; because, say they, the Protestants consider those penal laws as a part of the protection they demand for the English Protestant church.

But the King's words have no such interpretation. He says, we will protect and defend, &c. It is therefore, only a question of the con-stitutional principles of this church, and not of any penal laws by which it may pretend to l other religions opposed to it.

Those constitutional principles of the Church of England, are—First, the pretended articles of faith framed under Queen Elizabeth: Secondly, the Liturgy as approved by Parliament: Thirdly, the Homilies, or instructions authorised by Parliament.

It is not asked that the King shall become the promoter of these three things, but only that he shall ostensibly leave them a free course for the peace of his subjects, which is sufficient, on the one band, to maintain the English Church the one hand, to maintain the English Courts in its rights, and on the other not to wound the King's conscience. - - The second part of the article, in which he promises to secure to the article, in which he promises a secure to the Protestant Church and its members, their churches, &c., is still less difficult; it even mo-difies the first in manifestly reducing the de-fence and protection of the English Church to the external things of which it is in possession, and in which the King only promises that they shall not be troubled.

The King in doing this is far from approving the usurpation of the churches and benefices, but he promises only that those who have usurped them shall not be troubled by hostile acts (voies de fait,) because that cannot happen without ruining the tranquillity of his

With regard to the Test oath, it simply obliges his Majesty to exclude from office those who refuse to take a certain oath, in which there is no difficulty, because one may live humanely and christianly without holding a public office.

public office.

If this appear hard to the Catholics, they ought to consider the state in which they are, and the small portion they form of the population of England, which obliges them not to ask what is impossible of their King, but on the contrary to sacrifice all the advantages with which they might valuely flatter themselves, to the real and solid good of baving a King of their religion, and securing his family on the throne, though Catholic, which may lead them rationally to expect in

time the entire establishment of their church and faith.

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If, on the contrary it be endeavoured to impose the law on the Protestants, who are the masters, the opportunity of re-cotablishing the King will be lost, and all the alwantages which would result from it; and if the rebels succeeded, they would naturally wreak their vengeance on the Catholics. For these reasons I conclude, not only that the King might conscientiously make the declaration in question, but also that he was bound to do it, because he ought to do every thing in his power for the advantage of the Church and his Catholic subjects, to which nothing can tend more in the present conjuncture than his restoration.

We even ought to regard the declaration of his Majesty as a greate advantage, as it strongly recommends to perlibutent an impartial liberty of conscience, which proves the King's zeal for the repose of the Calmolic substitute and the conscience of the cons jects, and altogether a favourable disposition towards them in the Protestants who accept the declaration.

would therefore frankly say to the Cawould therefore training and the main approve of the declaration in quiestion and not esse justus multum: neque plus sapias quam necesse est, no obstupescas! — Reckt. vii. 16.

will support his Majesty the King of England in the execution of a declaration which was so necessary, and that he will think favourably of the intentions of a Prince who has sacrificed three kingdoms, all his family, and his own life, for the Catholic religion. Hievertheless submit with all my heart to the disupreme decision of His Holiness.—Given at Muaux this 22d May 1693.

+ J. BENIGNE, Bishop of Meaux. This opinion was approved by Louis XIV.; and Lord Melfort wrote to Cardinal Janson Forbin to lay it before the Pope secretly, but Form to lay it before the Pope accretify, but not as from his Majesty James II. and that in fact the declaration itself was only to enable his Majesty to recover the throne, as the affairs of the Catholics would be much better disputed at Whitehall than at St. Germains. James however relied more on other means than his declarations. ration. While the preparations were making, there was an attempt to assassinate William it was discovered, and the conspirators were punished. James tries in his Memoirs to disculpate himself from any hand in it; with what truth the reader will soon be able to determine.

James confesses that he had been frequently James confesses that he had been requently solicited to anthorise attempts against the person of William, even as far back as 1623, but that he had constantly refused it. Yet he gave orders to Sir George Berkley, in writing, to take possession of all castless forts, ac. and exercise according to circumstances all acts of hostility against the Prince of Orange and its adherents the world St. Technology 27 Dehis adherents, dec dated St. Germains, 27 De-cember 1695. This project hilled, but it was not tames's fault, for he had from the period

of 1693 tried to get rid of his adversary.

M. de Mazure has found a proof of this in the archives of James rt. still at St. Germans: the

date 1693 is written in pencil. 941

· Bossuet makes it the 17th verse, but in the English translation it is the 16th, which runs thus: "Be not fighteous over much, neither make thyself over wine." Why shouldest thou destroy thyself?" dandlaws of God, the law of nations, and against all the duties and engagements of natural affection, of herwithest any previous provocation, without any one of pretension or colour of right to cover his ambiguidablion and his evil designs, has unjustly invaded engagement kingdoms, and in usurping a tyrannical and slader ambitrary power over the lives and fortunes of addra arbitrary, power, over the first and the subjects, has exposed them to the greatest roots must be expressed; and which cunnot be expressed; and the that unless we take, care to prevent the consecution of the subject of the first property of the subject of it is We, wishing to contribute as far as in us lies to aid at their relief, and to present a greater efficient of aid bubbed, inthorize you by these presents, and we had anomal nequirely out, and of our select and secure the person of the Prince of Orange, and bring him point defore, its staking to assist you such others of it as one lawful subjects as you have most confidence out of the contribute of the contributed of the co and sy tenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Mayors, Sheriffs, antisogon in the due execution of the contents of this. and squand ofor which the present shall be your war-

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rant. and add in the margin is written "Take the King's grangqueriers to write to the Governor of Boulogne and involves that this was one Crosby, who in ".0/1636 thought himself authorized to do what he 900 was required to do in 1693. The date James balgations himself for the conspiracies in which he lo videenclading sentence of his declaration : " May bearing flod spreportion the success to my sincerity. awo alligimpiety met its due punishment, and asiant meditated treachery was rewarded by all his amangorfierts proving abortive, and his dying in a land

proved by Louis XIV.; NORYE Cardinal Janson.

but city Agreement to our promise of last week, we and below insert the dispassionate and able remarks and below insert the dispassionate and able remarks and below insert the dispassionate and able remarks th to For 1825.

the for 1825.

The word is the remaining the sentiments, and to be capable of the most ho-paurable and heroic actions. But his ordinary life, hesides its unbounded licentionsness, was disfigured by the caprice, the waywardness, the ranty, the self-love, which, although not en-tirely, were perhaps principally attributable to his having been caressed, flattered, and spoiled by the adulators whom his fame brought about him. Bilt 1 Cave him, Nothing can be more evident than that one of Lord Byron's greatest misfortunes was the sort of society into which he was thrown in the sort of society into which he was thrown in carly life, by circumstances over which he had little or no controll. According to his own admit the companions of his youth-old and the victims of offended justice. But with that being his point, which is no less destructive of the happiness, than it is derogatory to the true dignity of those by whom it is cherished, Lord and all brown not only rejected with scorn the gentlest adding almonition, but disdained to be instructed, even that lot his own experience. Hence his injudicious selection of associates towards the latter part

and ridicule. With what usurious interest this treachery has been repaid, is abundantly testified by the thousand-and-one anecdotes of Lord Byron, many of them, no doubt, as false as they are scandalous, that since his death have been constantly polluting the conversation of

⁶⁶ But Lord Byron's personal character is a matter of trifling importance, as compared with the character of his works, which have in them a principle of vitality, that must render their influence, be it for good or be it for cvil, as da-rable as the English language. To those who regard power in the abstract, and without reference to what they may deem minor considerations, those works can never cease to be the objects of enthusiastic and unqualified admiration; for few poets have ever manifested a more original and vigorous intellect, or a more opulent and creative imagination. But the man who, while he warmly admires power, is not so daz-zled by it as to be wholly inattentive to the purposes to which it is applied, will pause in forming his estimate of the benefit which the world has derived, or is likely to derive from Byron's genius. It is true that it is not the province of poetry to be formally didactic or ethical. A poem and a sermon are two very different things. Although occasionally it has advanced higher pretensions, the general, and it may be said, the legitimate object of poetry (as of the other liberal arts) is to refine and embellish life by supplying to man an intellec-tual and a delightful recreation, that may indi-rectly exalt his character, in diminishing his appetite for coarse and brutal pleasures. ord Byron has, in many instances, afforded this mental gratification in the highest possible degree, he must indeed be insensible who can deny. But even the brightest gems of his genius are defaced with spots, which appear only more conspicuous by the contrast of the surrounding splendour. The deep moral taint, the rank corruption mining all within, in one of Lord Byron's productions, has been already noticed. In several of his other poems, transcendently powerful as every one must acknow-ledge them to be, there are nevertheless but too frequently a morbid tone, and (it is painful to be compelled by truth to add) a rancorous spirit, which, notwithstanding all the accompanying grandeur of conception, luxuriance of fancy, and felicity of diction, are calculated, imitative as man is, and in a great degree the creature of sympathy and impression, to render the reader, whatever may be the natural constitution or acquired bias of his mind and temper, a less kind, and benevolent, and philanthrophic, and therefore, a less valuable member of society.-On the fairer part of the creation, the effect of some of Lord Byron's works cannot but be peculiarly pernicious. It is said that in conversation, ly pernicious. It is said that in conversation, Lord Byron (like Buonaparte) frequently expressed his contempt for women. If this be true, the fact, while it may in some measure be accounted for by recollecting the description of women with whom the Noble Lord was chiefly familiar (and of whose reputation and feelings he was atterly reckless), fully accounts for the indifference (to use the mildest term) with which he seems to have contemplated the operation of his poetry on the female character generally; for no man, of the least experience

of his life. Of their real value he himself could not but be aware. Indeed it is compilingly in the discernment, though certainly not to his sincerity and good faith, that he made most of them, by turns, the subjects of irony and ridicule. With what usurious interest this greatest charms, and the surest age guards of may authorise or angment this fear

of Signes or BOOKS Iderow

Nouvel Almamah des Gournands, & The New Epicure's Almanack, or a Guide to the Means of making excellest Cheer. Dedicated to the Belly. By A. B. de Perigord, First Year. I vol. 18mo. 1825.

WHAT epicure has not heard of the Almanach what opicure has not heard of the Almonach des Gourmands, and toasted in a bumper the health of its illustrious author, M. Grimod de la Reynière? But alas! praise has palled his appetite; he is blase on the variety of excellence; his palate has lost its exquisite sensibility; heresies creep into the sanctuary of the light of the complaint of the sanctuary. bility; heresies creep into the sanctuary of the kitchen; he is deaf to the complaints of suffering humanity. The ancients said, Venter earribus caret; we may say the same of M. Grimod de Reynière. But shall no one avenge the wrongs of the kitchen? Shall we, unmoved, see perpetuated the solecisms of raviif de mouton and robif d'agness? Shall we suffer the false doctrine to prevail, that the difference between a bif-teak and a rum-teak (beef-steak and rump-teak) consists according to the profound observation and the profound of the profo

doctrine to prevail, that the difference between a bif-teak and a rum teak (beef-steak and rump steak) consists, according to the profound observations of a French traveller in England, in this, that the latter is called rum-teak, because they put some rum in the sauce. Forbid it, all ye powers of mastication and digestion!

It has been a long fast since the Almanach des Gourmends went to the "Tomb of all the Capulets;" and Mons. A. B. Perigord has charitably resolved to put a period to it, and regale us with a plat de son metier. He follows in the steps of his master, but at a long distance—at the distance indeed from A B to G; and an immense space it is, separated by Cook well, Dress clegantly, Exquisite taste, and Fine palate; and, in fine, the whole empire of Gastronomy. A. B., has, however, taken the right road, and if he perseveras, he will successively reach the cities of C. D. E. F., and at length attain the capital G, so worthy of giving laws to the Gastronomic world.

We have carefully perused the New Epicure's

We have carefully perused the New Epicure's Almanack, and we confess we have not found any thing new in it, save dissertations, which are things that, as epicures, we mortally hate; and unless the author leaves them of, he will make no progress in his alphabet.

He has borrowed largely from his predeces-sor, and the delicious work, Cours de Gastrono-mie, (quoted by Dr. Kitchiner,) and so far he has done well; but he permits his cook to get drunk after dinner is over—fie! fie! A.B. Acook who has the glory of his science at heart should never drink save from the crystal stream. Wine and strong drink destroy the palate; and when the palate is destroyed, or even deteriorated, how is a cook to blend a dozen articles, and of a dozen flavours, in his sauces, to produce one combining the excellencies of all the others,

without any one in particular predominating?
Our author mixes politics, too, with his cookery. Now this is a grand heresy. Religion and politics should be banished from the table of the epicure; they produce an efferves-cence of feeling fatal to that peace and tranquillity which are absolutely accessary to the en-joying of a good dinner and the work of digestion afterwards. Dwog on sail oils ovin

Having exhausted our bile on the faults of the Having exhausted our mir on an average work, we turn with preduct the Williams of the variety of contains in impossible of the phase of the variety of the contains in impossible of the phase of the contains idea M. which areund ! teithe palate ambinidati islimisto Wond! quois only one at present, but that one is worth a column of others, and made an doubtly after the assection, which are a farmed Mouchy?

Mouchy maintained, that the dight of pigeons of some first of the dight of pigeons possessed a consoling virtue. Whenever, this nobleman bast a friend or a relation, he said to his goods. Let me have coast pigeons for dinner for day—I have always remarked the added, that after having caten two pigeons, I was from table much less sorrowful.

Path legs, on Dir donnen Receive of back West Tylets, on Dir donnen Receive of back West Tylets, on Jen. Days of Receive 3 role. Races, By M. Defencements, Paris 1825. Tak bise hence x Scudery, who brought forth a solement in the solement of the palm to MalDefend a solume at mosth, and alle great upknown himself, must yield the palm to Mri Defanishmelf, but an Rossy Aschary's observation on Varre. "When I think on how much Yarro send, I cannot concrete, hew he could find any time to write, and when I think on what Yarro write, I cannot foncy how he had, any time to grad, M. Defancompres is the ceighter translator of elf the "Scotch Norces, including those of Mr. Galt; he publishes his observations in rolumes on the manner of the British capital; and even field time for the camposition of original works to the line of romances, and, what is more surprising, they possess considerable merit. M. D. differs widely from Madame, do Genlis; she writes history as a romance; and he writes a romance like a history. We do not admire his subject, but he has made the most of it; he has overcome the difficulties with considerable address. His anym, is always as well his pages with irrelevant matter, nor seckens the neader with mawith sensibility; if he chargetters are well drawn and well supported, and, some gaduries hence, if fate reserve it so long a life, the will probably be recreed to by the histories on the true and derivation of the introduction of the introduction.

tracid dearly, all the reballons on record.

Ecolosistical distory of the introduction of Christianity, and stated with kingdons. By Or., Erederic Münten, Bishop of the Aland of Zealand. Printed at Leipsics. Dr. Münter a learned man, of great reputation, had sleenly published several, highly esteemed essays on subjects connected with this new work of his, which is divided into two parts; the first devoted to Damark, the second to Norway. The author has followed a nearly similar plan, with respect to both countries. The following with respect to both countries. The following are the contents of the part respecting Denmark of the part respecting Denmark of the Seas lat. On the Paganism of Scandinaria; Chap. 1st. The Religion of the North, before Odin; Chap. 2d. The Religion of Odin, which the author thinks was derived from the ancient Fersian and Hindeo dectrines; Chap. 3. The Manners of Scandinaria, when under Paganism. Book Ed. The Introduction of Christianity into Denmark by Sc. duschsire, a mark of Countries in the same to carabilish Christianity in Language before the time of St. Auschaire; Chap. 3d. The Presching of St. General to the with respect to both countries. The following

common cament of the tenth continues in Chapathle Battles butmoon the Routistan of Christianity and these of Anguagem, publishing things that and, she higg Seconds in the Steet Chris-tianity prevails under Capite the Great, in the dereigh century. This volume contains, a coldection of Historical Documents. The second, third, and fourth volumes will complete the destination of establishings of Protestiquism, and of the state of things which has been the result.

Arts and Briences.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, ST.M. ARAGO.
THE interest excited by the valuable paper in our last Number, on the Temperature of the Globe, by Ms. Arago, induces us to enter farther into the details; and we now insert the sequel, to which we only referred last week.

Table of the extreme Temperatures observed at Paris, and in other Parts of the Globe.

"The moment the thermometer deviates in ever no slight a degree from insordinary limits, the public pays the greatest attention to the progress of that instrument, and, in general, comes persuaded that it had never before een observed to have risen so high for fallen o low. The following Table, in which I have collected a list of the greatest degrees of cold and of heat that have been felt at Paris, and on other points of the globe, since the invention of thermometers, may therefore be found useful:

Maximum of Cold. PARIS ... DATES. Resomur. 1665, 6 February -17.60 21.24 18.5 23.1 15.0 18.7 12.2 15.3 1742, 10 January 13,6 17,0 747, 14 January 13.6 12.2 15,3 1754, 8 January 14,1 15,6 1767 Jan. 101. Agos 15,6 17.1 10,9 13,6 1776, 29 January 10, 24, 01 015,311783, 30 December 4 1 10 15,30 19.1 19,1 1788, 31 December print 417,8 22,3 1795, 25 January 1 Have 1998, 81 1795, 26 December 10 2 d 1944, 10 1820, 11 January 2010 1 has 11948 23,5 17.6 1823, 14 January Js. 252911 (115918 (1E)14,6

There were at Paris, in 1776, 25 successive days of frost; in 1783, 69 id. in 1795, 42 id. and in 1798, 32, id. 1705, 5 August 1705, 5 August

35,3 35,0 34,7 38,4 29 8 17,3 28,4 29,1 35,5 36,4 1602, 8 August 29,4 1603 29,4 1608, 15 July 29,0 1418 74 July 27,6 36,7

1818, 34 July 2018 27,6 34,5 All these observations have been made with thermometers placed in an northern aspect, in the shade, and as much as is possible out of the influence of the reverberations of the ground. If the burbs of these instruments had been blackened and exposed to the direct action of the rays of the sun, they would have constantly marked, its caim weather, when the effect of the solid right is at its maximum, 8 vor 100 cents. So of 100 ce

egrestrial bodies when an expende to the The same when the selection of the selec

MANDER the austroof a river, the waver decen-idental a may be its beepth, its new our archives in much beat. This win the year 1800, for instance, we at Rauen, outlies bath of August; when the the re-norator, in the coper, air marked—1300 (entire) grade, they water at his Soire who may be the fallow "I shall take other instances of castancy of dinary golds from the works of Captains Party and Paulice. It shall a heavy to them Tables as if

and Franklin. I shall abnex to them Tables and drawn out, that the reader may be able to meces. tain from them the mean temperature of the quidifferent stations at which these interpolations at which these interpolations gutors wintered, both on account of the novelied of the results which they give, an about because they will be reafter furnish as with the viscos of explaining a very curious question homestone logy, which has greatly occupied the attention of natural philosophers, though they have had thereo been working upon very insufficient

Results of the Meteorological Observations A

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July Aug.

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1819.				Latitude North.	
July	+7,70	-3,30	+0,90	64-740	62981
August	5,5	2.2	08. 0.00	72-7512	93.m.L
Sept.	2,8	18.3	+ 5.3	2000	11249
Oct.	- 8,0	33.3	19197		113-414
Nov.	14,4	43.9		110 2	A pril b
Dec.	14,4	42.8	29.9	736 119	May Jul
Jan.	18,9	43,9	1 34.5	10.00	June . M
Feb.	27,2	45,6	35,6	1230	July Ja
March	14,4	3 40,0	27.8	1030 2	Augbi
April	0,0	35,5	22,4	234 11	Sept. b
May	+ 8.3	€ 20,0	91 8,5	144 22	d. 350
June	10,6	2,2	+ 2,4	13.14 33	Nov
July	15,6	0.0	Ex 5,8	23.16	Dech
August	7,2	5,5	0,4	74-750	100981

In the middle of Davis's Straits and of all Baffin's Bay, (between the 620 and 720 aflongitude.) March

In Lancaster Sound, (between 0800 and A May June July Between 117e and 83o AUE.

" It would result from these observations." that in the 75th degree of fithtude and the ! that in the 7 sth degree of intrinse and the 11sth degree of longitude, counted from Paris, the mean temperature of the year is 17o centigrade; but Capatin Parry his discovered upon different occasions, that the vicinity of this two vessels caused the thermometer of the 1st of Fabrenhelt.

about 30 of Fahrenheit.

The mean temperature at Wholer Harbour, no on the south side of Melville Island; may there are to be laid down at 180 centig. Household 13. This mean temperature is nearly the same of as the extreme where of cold that is fat at a Paris in the severest whiters.

At a distance from the cessels, in People 1819, the thermometer fell as low as 470 cent.

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1821	Temper	atures	centige.	Latitude	Long
Anni	max.		Menn.	North.	West.
			-1,90	1	740
July August	Объегия	faprin	long go	66d1 1	87114
Septan	tibes 36	187 T	106	sto66 ani	186°56
Ontaro	I labusii	25.0	10.8	m 16601-5	R540.8
Notes	920	128.9	163 50	mildxal	Vid.
Dec.	16,7		25,0		id -
18220		90 64	30 40	7,70 -3	ly 1+
3.a.E		38.6	30.5.	5,5 hi	idjang
Feb.21	2000			2,8,hi 18	id3
Marel		37.2	124 2		id3
April-h		24.4	\$14.2.	A id. P. 11	id7
	1 748	19.5	2 5 0	26 idb. 11	id3
June h		6,7.	E-1, R.	18,9hi 43	id.
July .h		1,3	8 2 4.	66-691-5	880 -
Augb	1 10,0	2,3	8 0,9	694 . 61	85
Sept.		11,7	222	0.0 Jui 3	85
Oct. A	1,5	22,8	10,7	691 8	84
	13,3		28,5	id. 3.0.	id.
Dec.			23,2	id, 0.05	id.
18230			1 6	12.0	e thing
Jamo b			27,2		id.
Feb.			29,1		iel.
March	15,6	40,5		id. 11	id.
	ed 0800		14,7		id.
May	+ 9,7	22.2	4,0	id	id.
June		13,3	+0,2	(beinier	irl.
July	15,0	1,1		id, 1	id.
Aug.	12,7	4.4	083.20	691-5-66	854684

"Hednon's Straits of month Hudson's Bay.

"The above table gives, as the annual mean "The above table gives, as the annual mean says of Winter Island (lat. 56½°, long. 58½°) -12.5° centigrade, and for that of Inglooik Island (lat. 56½°, long. 54°)-13.3°.

"At Winter Island the thermometer did not at Winter Island the thermometer did not have been 1822, as the freez-

JOURA	AL	ORT	TIE	BE	BBB	LU
with and 444 procunigand (territo Colripting a not of partially) with the hydrachist all cogothers.	Contin	andon: o	Tube O	lisetat respe	ions manue	Stries b
the standed 3566 phreshood meathans of T	-85				Lantilde	
men warmly clothed could walk without injury	1819					West of William
Ladonnia merale out, The Leuro de 1884 of 450 cen-	Sept.	+276.19	byne co	Dr wiff	576TH 1612	rigg2x3
designation of the light of a concentration of the contraction of the	Ocenos	12.8	BATTAES.			102
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var do tonger the ease the farometit there will	Dec.s	stantism	35.0	16.0	e-establish	13 localin
winds for they then experienced a	1820	a out us	has be	s which	te of thing	tine sta
mutaled in the three which was soon followed	Jan.	-12.2	42,2	25,1	lita	tot.
and take . Shall take . Shall theilestendenting a shall take .	Feb.	6,7	36.7	18,5	1	id.
with Debrary 1819 clie mercury having	March	P12.2	34.0	11.0	NATION W	138.
en sentifely donkented in the open mair,	April !	25:0	25,0	4F.7	trope 189	HE Were
and the second and the second	May	28,9	6,7	0,01		3300 70
ordinary of ascertaining that, when in a soled	June	30.5	+3,6	14.9	340-354	
mireathir middle severy fittle mulleable : or	July	28,9	0,3		5H20-621	
chig wood! two wethrer blows of a hummer	Aug.	25.5	0,5		6240-61	
parantip is broke into plecesting alloser sall	Sept.	11,7	-8,9	1,0	116440	
to Result of the meteorological observations	Oct.	2,8	15,0	1,8	a anna	
made during Captilla Carry's second voyage	Now. 29	- 3,9	35,0	odB,dd	different	odd. 15
Temperatures centige. Latitude Long.	Dec.	14,4	49,7	34,7	politic Irigi	e ed. 75
1821 - Mar. Min. Menn. North. West.	1841.	ntion to	tin dry	M9772 9	is symp s	्रावस्त्र क
erto pen mentione apen very insufficient	Janian	10g 6.7	45.0	25,4	ei deleiz be	ogchis i
July 10,00 -1,70 -1,90 620 740	Febrois	17,2			personies	endos
Age 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	March	104,4	44,9	24 ek	d and hown	pedil.com
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Notes 144 9220 1/28 918 1/3 50 10 164 . 28 Vid.	1 41 6 41	ashadon	il Hickory	DEC 2500	at that hav	CHAIT TON EN

+ Between Fort Chypewyan and Fort Proteinen bauol ad erola y Fort Enterprise and

"We may deduce from the above observations. " 1st, That the mean temperature of Cumberland House (lat. 54°, lorg. 1046°) must be a small fraction above — 1,0° centigrade.

a small fraction above — 1,0° centigrade.

"2dly, That the mean temperature of Fort
Enterprise (lat. 64%, long. 1154%) is very
nearly — 9,2° centigrade.

"1 do not refer here to the tables given by

Gmelin of the degrees of cold in Siberia, because it is now well known that they are very inexact, and that that traveller took for real temperatures, indications of the thermometer in which the mercury had been congested without his knowledge. It is also to be observed, that it only requires a twenty-third part of the condensation which that metal undergoes in becoming solid, to account perfectly well for the variations of temperature observed by Gmelin, both with re-

of temperature observed by Gnelin, both with respect to their greatness and to their promptitude. "Mercury begins to freeze at -39,50 centherade. It may, therefore, be affirmed, that whenever that fluid has become solid, the temperature must have fallen to 400 centigrade at least below zero. The following table will furnish us with thermometrical limits:

Dates of the natural Congelation of Mercury, extracted from different Meteorological Journals.

gloolik Island (lat. 6940, long 840) - 13.30.	0.68	fat Long	Observers Names.	nature, and is accompanied with bypochonding
"At Winter Island the thermometer did not				driants, in affected by atmospherical influence dus
once fall so low in the year 1822, as the freez.	Yeniseisk (Siberia	62 1294 E	Gmelin (Dec. 1734)	in the following manner. The dampness of the
ing point of mercury, allies III to became frozen	Fork Kirenga	. 57# PS 106% E	Gmelin . (27th Nov.	air applied to the skin diminishes its nervous!
"At Ingloolik, the mercury became frozen	35.5 1.0	1d.82 1d:	7d. (29 Dec. 1737) 00	enerry, lowering its tone, and preventing the
in the open air, in the months of December, Ja-		Id Id	Id. (29 Dec. 1737)	supply of blood from being carried into the extinu
nuary, Petiruary, and Merch 1822, so that they	Id. Near Solikamsk	59 N 58 E	Id. (Dec. 1742) 80	treme vessels, in which its presence is requisite
were obliged to have recourse to alcohol ther-	Sombio		Heilant (Jans 1760)	
mometers, in order to ascertain the tempera-	Near Krasnoiark	.564 N 91 E	Pailas (8, 9, 10, 11, &	for maintaining healthy the cutaneous functions.
ture The environs of this island are, however,	34,0	14 . 14.	Palles (5, 6, 9, 8, 9	By sympathy, the power of the stomach is didnie
inhabited by numerous tribes of Esquimaux,	ande with part	ons have ore	Pallas (5, 6, 8, & 9	minished in a similar manner; its secretions are
even in the coldest seasons. They live in huts	lekanek (Nibasia)	~45217101102 /E	I full at 16, 7, & D Day	inadequate to the change, which they are intended w
constructed with blocks of hardened snow, dis-	el 1901 10 100 50	rissog ti sa r	and the bos cobade s	ed to produce on the food before it is pashed as
posed in regular layers, and shaped in such a	son's Bay?	168 SH 189 XM	Hutching (often) and	forward into the intestious; and, thence, the diad !.
manher as to give to the entire edifice, particu-	Fort Albany (M.)	1020141 84:14	an 1779), Lac annac s Hutchini (often) and Ist (indendie Winter	ment, instead of being converted into proper "3
larly in the inside, the form of a regular dome.	ect action of Lbs	who and od h	AscRI #474 FO # (Git to) in	chyme, ferments, extricating air, distending the
These buts are several by a many that the	be constantly I cd	AND DIMON AS	4 of 1777 to 1778)	istomech, and impeding the presenting. It is
opening in the wall The tight single state	offect of the bla	stifenzy wiens	fde (26 Jan. 1784) 9 11	this derangement of the respiratory functions
opening in the wall. The light penetrates into this singular construction through a window,	Martellolay off to	didining of	TAOU Riterieur Ve Man-	which chiefly lowers the energy of the brain, at
which is opened in the top of the building, said is	Habertland (Riembur	SECRETARIES D	Thomason 710 Janz 901	Court are the treatment of at Anachaire to
	to I mand abulance	of all morning	1792) augmontes un	h Ganetico this tarte enfusion to Hatioon, had appaintional.
closed with a very transparent plate of ice, which	The mercury	man visibly con	genlud in Deliale de la	Deliane was anchable, the Ang-objector who ear and on auctored that mercury becomes congested by cold.
answers the purposes of our panes of glass.	Croyere's barome	ter; but afthe	ugh shewn by him to	ancovered that mercury becomes congested by cold-
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Having exhausted our bile on the faults of the

raving examined our one on the faults of the work, we turn will flat he let 1940 meria. The variage of or driving which will be supported in the constant of t

Two months have nearly elapsed since the publication of our hast Medical Report. How mitch our reader may have surfered from this delay of our monthly admonitions on the important subject of Health, we will not venture to determine; and, were there any wiful omission or neglect of this duty on our part, the thoughts of the consequences might occasion some twinges of conscience; but, disease, which spares neither the patient or the physician having fallen upon the learned Leech, who is our Oracle in these matters, we have been forced to bend to circumstances. In resuming, once more, the prescribing pen, we shall endewro to perform the promise which our last Report held out, of laying heroto our readers a few running heroto our readers a few running as out, of laying helore our readers a few remarks T himself, must yield the palm to Wintenthone

No inhabitants of the earth are more atmospherical, if we may be permitted to imploy such a term; than Engrishment and, perhaps; In mo other part of the habitable globe in there as chargeable an atmosphere as that which kings to be thin, our otherwise happy and angle part of the world listant. Days occur, in which kings to correct listant. Days occur, in which kinness occur temperature, and kind of weather, this occur temperature, and kind of weather, this occur temperature. The moratog giths the means with a perfenced. The moratog giths the means with a vales with the rising beams of the order of light to rolling onwards in an unclouded sky, warm that theering, and every apringing blade and flower pendent with gittering des dropes before below the face of nature is changed, the sky overcase, the air chilling and wintry; and, we the day be No inhabitants of the earth are more atmosthe face of nature is changed, the sky overcost the air chilling and wintry; and, ere the day held closed, the saria is accuped with rain, or the evening approaches with severe frost said a fall of snow. To such a variable state of our climited may, undoubtedly, be charibed the great feel or quency of serious affections, and of hypochoid adviacal complaints amongst my; and that some bre temperament, which justinguishes English when from all other Europeans.

As the constitution of Englishmen is at barometrical as the climate is variable, a regular fit of blue devils is the consequence, to many institutional control of the devils of the devils to the consequence, to many institution of the consequence, to many institutions, whenever the sky is overcast, and the anatomorphere downs and chilly; an effect depend.

dividuals, whenever the sky as overcast, and the atmosphere damp and chilly; an effect depend ing chief on the hypopathy between the land of and the digestive organization of the bring of which these skere on the functions of the bring of which these week on the functions of the bring of and respiratory nerves. Every case of indiges to indiges to the father which is not of a very transferry in nature, and is accompanied with hypothesis of the sale which is a street by atmospherical influence of the sale applied to the skin diministre its nervoid or energy; lowering its tone; and preventing that I supply of blood from being carried into the extreme results in which its presence is weathing. 45

ratts) and produces think depression to spirits which union always accompanies this state if the habit has a companies this state if the habit has a companies this morbid formatitution of the with organs just mentioned; the liver and all bothe spleen are more of less involved, as is also the paneress a large and important gland con--zo e nected with the hupper cintestines ; 1000 that the state of the constitution suffers, by the ound which is essential to the preservation of health: tail buorgans, fiare to be attributed the sallow bue to saiv of the skin, the emediation of the body, the ni tog sensibility to cold and other external impressions, the irritability of temper, the vacillaof the objection of the hypochondrist. An attack didno of blue devils, therefore, as it is itermed, the neither an imaginary disease; nor is it anomone which can be remedied merely by moral management; although this, when judiciously applied, will greatly aid the medical treativib ment.

lt is not our intention to assist our readers to assume the prerogative of the physician, had for the cure of hypothondrissis , but we will endeavour to assist the exertions of the doctor, belong by pointing out that moral management, which has, in the majority of eases in which it has been adopted, been followed by beneficial re-Justite of the first place, as the nature of the nwodisesse tends to lower the excitability of the od rouse it, and withdraw the attention of the pamont then from his own personal feelings, is useful,
lo proposided it be not so violent as to convey a
may shock to the system. Thus, cheerful conversation, travelling, occupations which do not require too much exertion of intellect, and a judiand a clous accordance, to a moderate extent, in the prejudices of the patient, are always useful. The latter remark may appear to some as tendling to promote the progress of the malay in the promote the progress of the malay arther than its cure; but, persuasion is thrown away upon the hypochondriac, although no invalid is so leasily led to comply with the treatment necessary for his complaint, provided the physician and the friends to whom the execution of the Doctor's orders are inof his trested, coincide in their views. In some inthe disease, nevertheless, a certain the degree of opposition to the opinions of the pamilli tienty and even the employment of constraint to impel him to submit to the treatment laid down for his recovery, are essential.

donof-tal Mrs. M. was afflicted, for many years, with dollar a nervous affection, as it was termed, for the relief of which she removed to London, in order to obtain the benefit of the first medical advice. She, there, became a patient of two celebrated physicians and an eminent general practitioner, who attended her for six months; at the termination of which period, her compart of this time, her nervous system was in so irritable a state, that she could not be persuaded to leave her bed, nor to allow the windowshutters to be opened. Those who entered the room were obliged to take off their shoes, as the noise of walking across the floor produced a paroxysm of suffering, which was truly distressing to those who witnessed it as well as to the patient. In this state, her medical atand tendants, finding that medicine was productive and his lady, and to travel with her in various appares of the country, so as to combine change

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of air with a constant succession of new ideas, by never remaining more than two or three days in the same place if To this p lan Mrt M. readily assented but the method of effecting her removal became a matter of serious consideration. It was at length determined, that the lady should be carried from her bed; nolens volens, and placed in a travelling carriage, which was to be ready next morning; and, that all medicines, with the exception of a simple aperient, were to be thrown aside. This was accordingly accomplished; and the parties left London, under the imprecations of the invalid, who regarded not only the doctors, but her husband, as little better than murderers. The plan, however, was successful. In a month, Mes M. could walk two or three miles; had discontinued her objections to mingle with general society, and relinquished the habit of con-versing solely upon her complaints. It was necessary, however, to persevere in the plan for two years; at the termination of which, after visiting France and Italy, she returned to London in perfect health, and in full vigour of body and mind

Hypochondriasis is supposed, sometimes, to pass into that state which has been termed twiling viter, and which often terminates in suicide ; but we are of opinion, that in all such cases, there is a tendency or rather predisposition to insanity; a complaint which is very little, if at all, affected by atmospherical influence. We are perfectly aware that the nacause of the majority of the suicides, which are, erroneously, supposed to be more frequent in England than elsewhere. "In the gloomy month of November, Englishmen hang them selves," is a well-known and widely extended remark; but whether more suicides really occur on this side of the channel, in November than in any other month, is, at least, questionable; whilst the fact is now well ascertained, that the mercurial Frenchman is as guilty of this folly as his more saturnine neighbour, John Bull. Indeed, we should have no difficulty in proving, that the majority of instances of selfdestruction, which deform the records of humanity, arise from causes very different from atmospherical influence.

In almost every instance of snicide, we find, that when the history of the individual can be traced, the unhappy person is either insane at the time of committing the deed, or, there is a predisposition to Insanity—which is generally hereditary; and this, being acted upon by some moral or physical excitement, suddenly some moral or physical excitement, suddenly awakens, as it were, the disease, which had previously lain dormant in his system. No atmospherical influence is required to aid such an event; and, we may venture to affirm, that in a thousand cases of self-destruction, not fire are of a description on which the state of the atmosphere can exert any influence. Truth obliges us, nevertheless, to admit, that more suicides occur in spring and in autumn, than in the other two seasons of the year, because the usual change which the human constitution then undergoes, renders the brain highly susceptible of morbid impressions, at these periods: Insanity, consequently, becomes more prevalent, and suicide follows in its trained viscous

We have asserted, that a predisposition to Insanity is generally hereditary; and, supposing that that opinion were not supported by the fact, that this malady appears in successive generations of the same family, the probability that such an hereditary tendency exists, might

be deduced from physiological data. Thus, if, as is admitted, dasanity be entirected with a peculiar condition of the longenization of the brain, whatever the attentitions electricistances may be that, on such a state of the sensorium, produce it diseased association of ideas; it is as probable that this ambdification of structure shall be continued through successive generations, as the physiognomical distinctions of form, and the peculiarities of temper and disposition, which are characteristic of families. It may be said, that, if this statement be co rect, every child of an insane parent won necessarily display symptoms of Insanty; bu, it is a well-known fact, that, although the predisposition to disease may exist to an indivimence the train of morbid actions in the functions of the affected organ, which constitutes the disease, the person this predisposed may pass through life without displaying and symp toms of his liability to the complaint. Still however, the predisposition descendinto his progeny; and the disease may again display itself in its most evident features, after having remained as it were dormant for two or more generations.

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We are induced to mention these facts from having observed, with great regret, the sway which laterest in the present day exerts over Prudence, in uniting in the bands of matrimony the descendants of the sane, and the insane, without either party reflecting upon the consequences of such unions on the future happiness of society. How far the predisposition to which we have alluded may be weakened, or us it were diluted, and ultimately worn out, by the sons of insane parents marrying into healthy families, and their successors following their example, we know not; but we feel no hesitation in prognosticating the most ruinous consequences from the present indiscriminate system of intermarriages;

> " .- - - - For to give birth to those Who can but suffer many years and die; Methinks is merely propagating death, And multiplying murder, hala Wood

This confusion and intermixture, also, of the sane and the insane, raise those obstacles, which, we may daily remark, present themselves in determining upon the causes of sui-cides; and which have led many to refer them, in almost every instance, to other causes than Insanity. A Coroner's Jury, who is to decide upon a case of suicide, may find it impossible to collect from the evidence any proof of Insanity in the conduct of the person who has destroyed himself, or even in that of his parents, should the nature of the case permit the investigation to proceed so far back; and, yet, the predisposition to Insanity may have been hereditary, and existed in the habit of both father and son, although the disease had never dis-played itself except in the fatal act which produced the inquiry. So numerous, indeed, are the difficulties in many cases of this description, that, (transposing a word) a juryman might say with the clown in "Twelfth Night," I'll ne'er believe a man mad 'till I see his brains."

The atmospherical influence on the human habit has been considerable during the last six weeks, not only in producing a hypochon-driacal state in those labouring under indi-

^{*} Clo. Nay, I'll ne'er believe a mad-man 'till I see his brains, - det iv. Scene iv.

dischemation, but as the exciting cause of coughs, dischemation, and several other discases. The of logoed cheer, the exhibitating customs, and fall and the kindly and hospitable feelings which this social season calls forth, may be regarded as so mirothe space said many counteracting causes to those which tend to encace we are tempted to exclaim with the schooloqui bey the Why does not Christmas come twice a

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Idea a Manuscental Remains of Noble and Emiand and sent Bresons, comprising the Sepulchral Antiribat a quite of Great Britain. Part 11. Harding,

Tule interesting and the sent and the se

Tripmont, of Lepard.

This interesting production is one among the manufact new publishing which do credit to the tests and judgment of the country by their objects and to the arts by their style and executions. The present Part contains the Montagers of Education Change of Education Country of C all of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I, and of Edward III., from Westminster Abbey; of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, from the Beauchamp Chapel in that place; of Sir the Beauchamp Chapel in that place; of Sir James Douglas, from Douglas, in Scotland; and of Archbishops Warham and Peckham, from Canterbary. As engravings, these subjects are beautiful: with neither too much nor boo little of labour in them, they conrey all the general impression which is desirable, waile SWay they make us perfectly acquainted with the eleesanc. gant details lavished upon them miration or fond remembrances.

daily of Nor is the literary portion less judicions; for strations are ample enough for their purpose, ithout being prolix. When Queen Eleanor mistranous are simple countries. When Queen Eleanor significant died, near Herdely in Nottinghamshire, it is at not well known her "body was slowly removed to westminster, the King attending as chief mourner; and wherever the corpse rested, in its progress from Lincolnshire to the place of aterment, Edward erected so many crosses, with a statue of the Queen on each, as monuments of his affection, and in order, according to Walsingham, that all passengers might be reminded to breathe a prayer for her soul. Of these crosses, which Gough very justly remarks are so many memorials of conjugal love, unpasolo ralleled in any other kingdom, three only re-main; namely, at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham. Rymer has preserved the King's sminem. letter to the Abbot of Chugai, requesting th mass, and the several offices for the dead, might be performed for the rest of her soul. This document, which speaks of his extreme attachment to her whilst living, an attachment which, he says, death has not diminished, is dated at Ashridge, January 4, 1291. 'She was buried (says Fabian) at Westmynster in the chapell of sevent Edwarde, at we fate of 201 was buried (says Fabian) at Westmynster in the chapell of seynt Edwarde, at ye fete of Henry the thirde, where she hathe ii wexe tapers brennynge upon her tumbe both daye and nyght, whiche so hath cotynued syne the daye of her buryinge to this present daye. This account appears in the first edition of Fabyan, printed by Pynson in 1516, as well as that by Rastell, 1533. In the subsequent copies of 1542 and 1559, the custom having in the mean time been discontinued, the editors have thought proper to omit the account of it and a have thought proper to omit the account of it ere than two centuries. ibai -

On the tomb of the 3d Edward, " the effigy of the king is attired in richly embroidered robes; the hair and beard flowing, full, and slightly curled. The visage is long, and the

countenance apparently bears marks of care and age, which it may well do, it, us Me. Gough imagines; this figure was as counterpart of the body as it was interred PhinWe have no doubt it was ; and thave always thought that montiments of this order ought to be called in to correct or turnish portraits of the individuals. The artists unquestionably made the effigies as near a resemblance as they could to the corpse

The Memoir of the Earl of Warwick is particularly interesting, and affords a curious example of the manners of the age in which

" In the ninth of Henry IV. the Earl of Warwick obtained licence to visit the Holy Land, in pursuance of a vow he had made to perform his devotions and tender the customary offerings at the sepulchre of our Saviour. Passing from England into France, he was every where received with the greatest respect, entertained with peculiar distinction by

the French monarch, who, according to John Rous's Ms. in the Cotton Library, on the Whitsonday, in reuerence of the holy feast, was crowned, and made Earle Richard to site the block of the holy feast, at his table, where he so mannerly behaved bimselfe in langage and norture, that the kinge and his lords with all othir people, gaue him greet laude, and at his departing the kinge assigned him an heraud, to give his attendance and conducte him saufely through all his reame. It may be remarked, that the day of Pentecost was a feast of the highest importance in the annals of chivalry: it was the day on which annais of chivalry: it was the day on which persons of the royal blood, the sons and the brothers of kings, received the honour of knight-hood. Proceeding towards Rome, the Earl was met by the herald of Sir Pandulph Malacet, or Malet, who challenged him to perform certain feats at arms on St. George's day, at Verona, a challenge which was very readily accepted, al-though it was nearly proving fatal to the challenger : for having broken their lances in jousting, the combatants fell to it, as by agreement, with axes, and in this encounter, Sir Pandulph received a severe wound on the shoulder, and would inevitably have been slain, but for the interposition of the arbiter, under whose superintendance the joustings took place, who proclaimed *Peace*, and thus, according to who proclaimed Peace, and thus, according to the laws of arms, put an end to the conflict. During his sojourn at Jerusalem, he had the high privilege granted him by the Patriarch's deputy, to hold conference with the impugners of the faith, and was, in consequence, royally feasted by the Soldan's lieutenant, who invited him out of second to the conflict that him out of respect to the memory of his illusnim out or respect to the memory of his inter-trious ancestor, the famous Guy of Warwick, with whose story he was thoroughly acquainted, being a man skilled in languages, and otherwise well versed in the literature of the age. The name of this lieutenant was Sir Baldredam, Inc name of this neutenant was Sir Baldredam, who, before they parted, made a singular communication to the Earl, namely, that although he durst not confess it, he was in his heart converted to the Catholic religion; and he afterwards proved the sincerity of his assertion by rehearsing the articles of their faith.

" From Jerusalem the Earl returned to Venice, and thence, making the tour of Europe for nearly three years, lost no opportunity of displaying his military accomplishments, by taking part in diversitournaments at the several

and added greatly to his fame, he came back into England, where he was immediately re-

tained with Henry Prince of Wales, (aftertained with there wild coveranting, aby and other wild coveranting, aby and other wild coveranting, aby and other wild find the second of October wild Houly v., to where this intimes of pence and war, as well in the realist of England; as upon and beyond the wells, at a wage of two bindred and fifty mares nens, at a wage of two hundred and mity marcs per annum; to be paid out of the Prince's ex-chequier at Casimarthen; on the two feasts of Easter and St. Michael, by even portions; and the agreement further provides, that if whenso-ever he should be in that Prince's court, to have four esquires and six yeomen with him, and diet for them all 3 and that the Prince in service of war should have the third part of what he got in battle, and the third of the thirds of what his men at arms should gain: and in case he took any great commander, fort, or castle, the Prince likewise to have them, giving him reasonable satisfaction." This agreement is very curious, inhamuch as it not only informs us of the amount of the salary paid by a sovereign for the services of one of his nobles of the highest rank, but gives an accurate account of the diviretainers. .

"The Earl of Warwick's virtues were not, however, confined to the court and the field. Had his life been longer spared, and the troublesome times that followed not ampeded his generous designs, the place of his residence would probably have derived great advantages from his enterprising and patriotic spirit. It was his intention to have walled the town of Warwick; and he was, perhaps, the first per-son who meditated a navigable canal: 'he myaded to have maid passage for bottes frome Tuckesbury to Warwick, for transportyng of merchaintdise for thadvauncement of War-

His monument was as magnificent as the state of art could render it. The indentures with the several workmen and artificers are remarkable documents; and upon the whole, "By the accounts of Will Berkeswell, one

of the executors, it appears that the structure of the Beauchampi chapel and monument com-menced in 21 Henry Labout was not totally finished till 3 Edwa tv , full twenty-one years, and that the total cost in the work of masons, quarriers, smiths, plumbers, carpenters, and other inferior labourers, added to the sums paid to the principal artists, according to the covenant just recited, amounted to two thousand four

just recited, amounted to two thousand four hundred and eighty-one pounds four shillings and seven-pence halfpenny.

"The monument of Richard Beanchamp, Earl of Warwick, consists of an altar-tomb of grey marble, in the finest preservation. Within canopies admirably wrought, are whole length sculptures of fourteen of the immediate relatives of the deceased, executed in latten, which was a species of fine brass metal, and richly gilt: these figures are disposed five on each side, and two at either end of the tomb.

- The female relatives are ranged on the north side of the tomb, the males on the south.

- "The corners of the tomb are supported by brass poles moulded at the top, the

ported by brass poles moulded at the top, the bottom, and in the middle; and at the summit of the whole, on a table of brass, gilt, reposes the effigy of the Rati, cast, as we have hefore seen from the agreement, in fine lat-ten, richly gilt. The image (the head and ten, richly gute the transport (many gute hands excepted, which are uncovered,) is in complete atmour, with the garter specialing the left leg. The head rests upon a helmet surmounted by the family crest, and at the feet are a bear muzzled and a griffin, badges of the ancient house of Warwick. Nothing cais le mère beautiful thish then workmannhip of overpriparties alle signesses there are a beinditifully indeclub becalineste cannillerable ad rishment mains, from the extreme carriand exaitnesse that these beauth becaut be a beautifully additional this winous indisconsent these colors and proved an have fulfilled his engagement to the carry hitter and has later direct Charles of Stother dry with althoughour later direct Charles of Stother dry with althoughour to the carry hitter of the carry hitter and the later direct Charles of Stother dry with althoughour to the carry hitter of the carry hitter and the later direct carry and the carry hitter of the later of the carry of the carry hitter of the later of the carry of the carry hitter of the later of the carry of the carry of the later of the carry of the carry of the later of the carry of carry o and perfeverance which were so promident in his charicter balacceeded after very great exertions in turning thin massive figure on its that every particle of the efficy was at carefully and minutely finished at those parts which were prominent, and in liviewed. The ofentures are strongly marked; and the whole may, without doubt, be considered as giving a faithful sepresentation of the person whose memory it was

"Another proof, if proof were waiting, of the custom of modelling likenesses on inell occasion of modelling likenesses on inell occasion of a control of the custom of the

Illustrations of the Narch and Romances of the Author of Weerley Med Sto. Hurst & Co. THE Pirate, Nigel, Ferry I, and Quentin Dur-ward, are Huntrated by engravings from Cooper, Brockedon and Wright. Of these decooper, Brockedon and Wright. Of these designs the female in the Pirate is well-rimagined, but Cheveland's face is fattered into velgarity. Nigel. Araboois, and to bepropper are more dram making as is also the murder scene. These three, and two others are drawn by Ju. M. Wright. Peveril and Bridgenorth on borse-backers in Cooperation. back are in Cooper's best spirit; and Quentin Durward presenting the Counters of Croye her Aunt's letter, by Brockedon, is exceedingly chivalrous and picturesque.

Views on the Rhine, Ke. By Captain Batty.
So frequently have us mentioned these taste. ful and sweet Viewa, we need only observe on this new Part, that in subjects it is rather more striking than any of its preference, and in execution thin equal. The Herring Tower, at Amsterdam, makes an admirable engaying; and the West Kirk to mother good edection.

Namur is little picture-edge, though Capitain B. has tried to do the most for it. The View from the Liege Road is preferable to that from the Citatet. The distance in the Eyer Merkt, Antwerp, appears to in to be rather faintly engraved: the foreground is a string scene.

Original Poetry. ! srae larigire

"Forthere is hime of a tree, if it to cut down that it mong other evils, retarded the "nings tungs like there are year; years destare bas arish nam ned on as was expected, thous where is to the standard and the transfer of the standard the st

Born in anguish nurs'd in sorrew, av ad Journeying through a shadowy span, Fresh with health to-day; to-morrow Cold and lifeless—such is Man. Scarce produced to light 'ere dying, Like the fancied vision flying; Scarcely budding forth, when blighted; Dust to dust again united.

Richly shines the rainbow glowing, Lightly laughs the morning beam, Sweetly smells the flowret blowing, liverly rolls the mountain atream. But the base say bow' but I fasted. And the basening beam is shaded. And to carth the flow'r bath hasted, and the inountain stream is wasted. Vet, though pine'd awhite these he not Ever in destruction's chain; add i 3ik vade polite kunckwood atslegands, to the 20th alagic is not his show that againgt that on the analysis linds his yellow a gain robe gate was with a show the continuation of the control of the Roll its waters updiminish'd haritalo

Man slow, when death hath bound him; Moulders in the silent grays and account of the friends, who once were round him; None to succour, none to save! some times, when night and gloom assail thee, And thy strength and glory fail thee,

And thy boasted beauty waneth, Cold, in darkness,—what remaineth

sall to a Sketches af Societn.

PRADITIONS OF THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS. This Paper would be xiv. of our Series; but with the sames of the year, and to keep our Volumes more distinct (there having been a long break since No. xIII.) we rather chuse

The bowerful interest which has been excited by the extraordinary narratives contained in the papers which we have published under this the papers which we have published under this title, convince us, that in restining them, we shall give to a great proportion of our readers, as much pleasure as that which we ourselves feel, in being able to continue the publication. We are sensible, that next to the authentic source from whence they are derived, and which gives them their principal value, a great part of their charm consists in the plain, manly, undorned, and unaffected strain in which they are written. At a time when so much con temptible trash is published concerning the Highlands of Scotland, we are glad to be able to communicate something on that subject, which is not merely curious and interesting to the great body of mankind, and is of inesti-mable value to those who are versed in the his tory and antiquities of that remote district.

But without farther preface we must proceed to the Tradition.

The Black Knight of Lachow

The power of Richard, and the treathery of his mercenary partiseus in Scotland, had almost effected a cessation of all open resistance in that unhappy country. An the Highlands, however, a few individuals still avowed hostility to the tyrant, and innong these Siz Niel Campbell, the black Knight of Lockow; made the most conspicuous figure. He was the chief of that, ancient sace; the descendant and the progeniter of many a soldier and patriot be His in-fluence rendered him formidable, his principles vere unquestionable, and dis talents were p were understanded Aloha Madodougall, Lord of Lorge, was his neighbours; and unfortunately for himself and his family, the powerful factions, which favoured the English interest, availing themselves of his youth and inexperience, en-tangled him in their toil, by his marriage with a sister of the red Cumming. To conquer ur to corrupt Sir Niel was an object of the first importance to the whole party; and many atcomplies that, but without succession when the complies that, but without succession when the stouthern parts of Scotland stern soused by the efforts, of the renoweed Wallness the hostiles disposition of the Knight of Lochow became a matter of serious consideration to Bichard; and

Torde was to be remanerated for his problety in another quarter, but Campbell was to be interested of the campbell was to be interested of the campbell was to be interested of the campbell was true to the campbell with the was and another Truthtion asserted. In the letter was the campbell of the cambbell of the campbell of the campbell of the campbell of the cambbell of the cambbell of the campbell of the cambbell o was worthy the best days of Greece of Rome.

Availing himself of his accurate knowledge of the country, he retreated before of biotherini, borde, which had penetrated his the learn of Accurate and the country. horde, which had penetrated hits the life of Argyleshire, and by a circuitous touts is with the viced the enemy to pursue min 30 has not been declared by a wooden bridge, which he then destroyed. He mine dately occupied an impregnable position, and left Machadzenn in a situation where he was exposed to every disadvantage. The confirm his front, defended by his gallant opportunity, was impenetrable. The pass we while he have rier in his front, defended by his gallant opportunity, was impenetrable. The pass we while he have rier in the front, where the free? Me educate from the lake of that name, and the position which his Niel took of Canglainnon, on the western like of the rier.

Great as these advantages were, they could not enable Campbell to accomplish the object of his wishes; for the enemy could planded and destroy the country in the course of all title time; and the became necessary to the office. Sir William Wallace of his struction. Duncan Macdougall had been a school below of Wallace, and their kindred teelings had produced intimacy and friendship. Under the critical circumstances in which their affairs stood. Duncan Macdougall had been a school below of Wallace, and their kindred teelings had produced intimacy and friendship. Under the critical circumstances in which their affairs stood. Duncan Macdougall had been a school of the critical circumstances in which their affairs stood. Duncan Macdougall had been a school of the critical circumstances in which their affairs stood. can offered to be the ambassador of his brave countrymen. He left Sir Niel, and crossed the countrymen. He left Sir Niel, and crossed the lake by night, accompanied by one faithful kullendart, called Gillimichael, who is supposed to have been the progenitor of the Mac Michaela (or Carmichaela) of this country, and wai then advanced in life, but still celebrated for with a seaso of foot and for bravery. Transition relations that Duncan Iound Wallace at Dondar, and on bearing the condition in which Campbell was placed, by instantly resolvent to march 100 lbs. assistance. The case, indeed, admitted of little doubt or heatstron? Scotland contained the such men as Sir Niel, and if Machatzan and his adherents were victorious over him, Wal-

This was about the time when that iffustrious pariot had returned from the overdinor of the all English in the Barns of Air. Having mastered his forces at the bridge of Starting he found them two thousand strong. Dimean of Lorie was his wide and a supplemental of the starting has been been as a supplemental of the starting of the supplemental by the supplemental the supplemental by the supplemental by the supplemental by the supplemental was his guide, and he say; operare of Lorde to procure intelligence of the enemy. The march of Wallace was so rapid, that a considerable portion of his army was mable to support the fatigue, and he determined to divide the strong from the exhausted. The first of violating consisting of seven hundred men, he considerated consistent of the renowned Wallace, the hostiler consisting of seven hundred ment be "first allyising" of seven hundred ment be "consisting of seven hundred ment be "consistent of seven hundred ment be "first allyising the hostiler of seven hundred matter of serious consistention to dischard; and "Grame; Richard of Lundi, and Wallace of the monarch entered into a treaty with him offichardtown. On the words they were merely with him offichardtown. On the words they were merely with him offichardtown. On the words they were merely be not the first of the many statement of the mental of

part of his force to remain there to support that appearance. Macradrean aget out a scount to obtain information, but he was encountered and the by the feathful dillimithed, and he who had despetched, him was information, and he who had despetched him was informationed, and he who had despetched him was informationed at his brave car to join wallace; and having intelligence had been according to the many was at hand.

So Niel brought three hundred of his brave car to join wallace; and having intelligence had he properly been an attack him he a situation, where he was encumbered by his pumbers, and sould not bring a tenth man more than it he mast of Wallace was indeed urable, and the cause of Wallace was indeed urable, and the provide of Macradrean fell back to acree, but he rallied them, and they made a final creation. In he cause of Wallace prevailed. The limit gave way and ded, and the Scots among them kneeked for mercy. Vast numbers were and many the rocks and fastnesses, and two thomand were drowned in the lake. Macradrean and were drowned in the lake. Macradrean with a fry men, took refuge in a caye, where he was discovered and put to death by Duncan of Lorne. His head was stuck up on the pinancle of a lotty rock, which is still discovered by his name. Sir Niel Campbell and his men were conspicuous for their bravery on this memorable day. Sir John Macradrean appears to have been an Irishman, but his clan was of a very, durient standing in the West highlands his the island of Mull particularly, they ger this period, but they avere recovered the destruction which they suffered on this organion. Exclusive of the loss of their same and the suffered on this organion. Exclusive of the loss of their same and the suffered on the organion. ca the occasion. Exclusive of the loss of their lands, his sery name became odious; and even to this day, there is a strong prejudice against it, among their countrymen, though they are generally totally ignorant of the cause from which the originated. The cause, without doubt, was the part which their chief acted, in espousing the English interest at this time; and though it is now above fire bundled vary since the it is now above five hundred years since the event occurred, the effect has not yet ceased. crear occurred, the effect has not yet ceased. The paper remark applies, perhaps more strongly, to the remanat of that once powerful clan the Cummings. However cruel and unjust such prejudices may be, and however like man of sense will be led by them, it must be confessed that they operate greatly in favour of patrottem and public apirit. Soon after the defeat of this very formidable force at Brandir, Sir Milliam Walker ea filed a meeting of the principal mentor the Western Highlands in the Priory of Ardchattaw and he there exacted their oaths of fighirs to Scrutter. cipsi menof the Western Highlands in the Priory of Ardchattaw, and he there exacted their oaths of delity to Scotland. He remained for some time at Bat-place, endearouring to rectify the many crist, which had for some time existed, in consequence of the unbappy state of the country. It was in the same place that King Robert Bruce afterwards summoned a Parliament to assemble. We shall soon endeavour to give some interest-ing traditionary anecdotes of the two Expedi-tions of that great Prince to the Highlands, and of the neroic conduct of Sir Niel Campbell on these accisions also more to me

and his honders have twelve-neverth duronths, to the 20th alcohole 1824, the order do not the on the syntage infathe whole perfect addresses was warporty down degrees, and depend on degrees, the abordernous) merror ad hard

Political Maxims. - (From the French

Political Maxims.— (From the French.)

It has been said in "liberature," that is Genius is long continued preference." It is true in politics.

Time is a statesman's principal assistant.—That is the most unbappy population of a state whose wealth is not in proportion to its intelligence. Ignorance, rich or poor, is contented. Nature has provided for the continuance of the world, by imparting a greater force to the parental than to the filial instinct. Thus the chain of beings is perpetuated. So, in the body politic, think of the rising generation rather than of that which is passed. Govern for the future, it is the secret of duration.—In governments, honest people endeavour to make themselves useful; clever people endeavour to make, themselves necessary; and ambitious people endeavour to make themselves indispensable.—A democrative when on foot, an aristorat, when in his carriage, such is a Parisian; nay, such is a Prenchman : nay, such is man in every country me True policy says nothing; it does. There ought to be two kinds; that of speech and that of action, the one serving to conceal the other. of action; the one serving to conceat the state.

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er preface we must proce

"Cucheman, (said Monsieur Participe, pro-fessor of English;) Cuchentau, " he exclaimed in a sheller note, he they hinded up his truck on the conditat Dover, it raining violently all the time of the dyologor here on the top of the benich?" od 'n cowde do you take the Union dors w dratcher shedry hith at Care what you idease, cochemony diez, have you get a corron the coash p for it not pury malle deall he wettedy and niv hardes all spoil." After some trouble, they found out the Professor meant, had they a tarpaulin to cover the baggages which in French is called a cooker being supposed to he made of a cow's aking

Id intralof, large projected A learned French-man travelling through kinghan in the sugge-coach, with a view of publishing his kneeds, was very immissive, and asked the numer of meadow, arising land crees, houses, entinges, In recept the short of the state of the stat

lo Qidneticu Diekt mid Diek | Qisintisti-sidir. Quinc third lickshid hedarget party: so edicher; nghen so sailor hindeked: nickently: at the idooy/ and sha-siated on invenediate indication to die. Quintin Diekt: | Philip vervant yauponings he shad some constant from a Mai. Die senting a landing in-Diene Intermerant vanponings nes nad-name musiage from Mac Dies relation in a ladding ins-trölluced didnishto the clining spomes. Marco Dick roady a nad the Sailory, atrotching out his band; and publique out mane Quintin. Dick selections by your service of Desirable through dick a spiral as your hand, old boys—my names Dick Quins ting and by the Powers; we'll have a drop of grog together. The effect on the company may be easily imagined, od Mr. Dick took it in good bumoury gave the man half-a-crown, and tokk the servants nto take him to the kitchen and give him plenty to cat and drinke no ed

Raw it vioused sector norted self to orbitalise Ep grammations of histories. Written by a Gentlemen, near Exceler, in the Destruction of St. Michael a gr. Brach self. in the Cathedral Close of St. Peter's, in that City."

History and party of the start of the book of the Bright of the start of the start

Norem We mare this more for its antiquation than portical points. Broad gate has stood nore than 600 years, "and its downers," for the particular of overly description. ose of admitting christes of every description, much lamented by all the true friends of St. Wright. Peveril and Brilian and Juncian back are in Cooper's best spirit; and Quentin

Aunt's letter, by Brokedon in xcecdingly

. In our next number will commence a series of Original Letters by enthem therapy Men, never before jublished, and unwar from curious and authuntle wources, and vivosupon of

An edition of Hamlet, of 1603, has been discovered: it is unique. We shall render an account of this valuable, literary curiosity next week.

could a tale dafold;"-but it must not be for Griginal Boctry. ! eres laron

The great free in Pateburgh, has, we hear, among other evils, retarded the jubileation of The Crosaders. This work will not appear alone as expected, though, we trust, it will not be very long delayed by any accident.

LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED SINCE OUR LAST.

SEVEN F. Hong Inigatorunam

Dec. and Jan.	Therin	aweter.	Bar	meter.
Thursday 30	from 2	tq 51	30:06	to 31-17
Friday	Cold of	52	30-10	Watat.
Jan Sat 1	4	- 53	29.95	- 30 05
Sunday 2	gin-lane, 3	47	29 80	- 30 00
Monday 3	34	- 44	30.00	30-20
Tuesday 4	38	- 55	29.83.	- 30:20
Wednesday 5	31	- 38	30.38	- 30-47

Wind Southing and South-westing till the 5th, when it became North.—Generally cloudy, with some rain.

Rain fallen ,425 of an inch.

Thursday 6	from 2	5 to	38 3	0.48 to	30.50
Friday 7					
Saturday 8	3	2 -	43 36	-50	stat.
Saturday 8 Sunday 9	2	9	43 36	-66	30.68
Monday 10	3	2 -	41 30	.58 -	stat.
Monday10 Tuesday11	3	3 -	41 30	.68	30.60
Wednesday 12	2	7 -	39 30	-53 -	stat.

A North and North-westerly wind prevailing. Generally cloudy.

C. H. ADAMS.

Co Correspondents.

The suggestions of our scientific Correspondent at Bath shall have due consideration ;--- at the same time we would assure him of our perfect reliance on Mr. Adams' accuracy; and that great care is taken by us to render the Tables correct.

J. H. is from the subject inadmissible. - XX. will find the answer requested .- Answers to several Correspondents must be deferred till our next.

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